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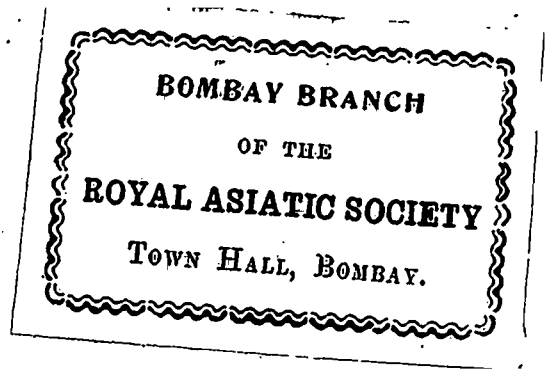

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SERMON

Preached for the benefit of the

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING

THE

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EDUCATION OF THE POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY

3331

ON SUNDAY JANUARY, 14TH 1816.

Being the day previous to their

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

BY

GEORGE BARNES. B. D:

ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

PRINTED BY SAMUEL RANS.

1816.

ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 15TH 1816.

RESOLVED.

That the thanks of this Meeting be Given to The ArchDeacon, for the excellent and impressive sermon by him preached on Sunday last for the benefit of this Institution; And that he be requested to print the same, so that it may be circulated with the Annual Report.

HENRY DAVIES.
SECRETARY.

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Bar/Ser
67891

TO

The Right Honourable 3

Sir EVAN NEPEAN Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

With the highest respect for his

Public and Private Character;

and

With a very grateful sense of

Many personal favours;

This sermon is inscribed,

by his faithful Servant,

GEO. BARNES.

BOMBAY

JANUARY 16TH 1816.

ARGUMENT.

Habits acquired in early life—generally lasting—necessity of education—should be connected with religious instruction—duty of affording it to the children of the Poor—happy prevalence of these opinions in England, and extension of them to this Country in the present Institution—peculiar claims of this Charity—description of the several children who are the objects of it—Orphans, Half-casts, Females,—insufficiency of the funds to provide for them—excellence of the internal management of the Schools—general exhortation, and conclusion.

PROVERBS—XXII.—6.

TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO, AND WHEN HE IS OLD, HE WILL NOT DEPART FROM IT.

THE conſtitution of human nature is ſuch, that we bring little more into the world with us, than animal life; and arrive by ſlow degrees to the uſe of reaſon, and the knowledge of things about us. The whole of man's exiſtence is a ſtate of diſcipline and progreſsion; and according to the circumſtances in which his Childhood is placed, he acquires habits and impreſſions, which at a mature age, form a general and ſettled character.

The most early habits are uſually the moſt laſting; and as the firſt impreſſions, so conſequently muſt be the character and future behaviour.

This abſolute ignorance in which we are born, and the propenſity we manifeſt immediately to receive *inpreſſions* from what we ſee and hear, is an evident proof of our

Maker's design, that we ſhould be formed by education into what we ought to be and is a ſtrong call upon the natural affection of Parents, to guard the tender minds of their children againſt wrong impreſſion, and to prevent the growth of evil habits in them; for there can be little doubt if a child be not *trained in the way he ſhould go,* he will by the mere circumſtances of his ſituation, be trained in the way he ſhould not go;—whilſt on the other hand, the ingenuous docility of children before they have been deceived, their diſtruſt of themſelves, and their natural deference to grown perſons, to whom they have recourſe for advice as readily as for protection, give the ſureſt ground to expect, that they may receive ſuch impreſſions, and be trained to ſuch a courſe of behaviour, as will produce laſting good habits; and is as truly a natural demand upon us *to train them up in the way they ſhould go,* as their bodily wants are a demand to provide them bodily nourishment.*

Early habits of diſcipline and obedience are moſt conducive to virtue and happineſs,

* Bishop Butler.

and muſt have a favourable influence in forming the character.—But it is religion and the pure morality of the Goſpel alone, that can effectually *bring the heart into ſubjection to the father of ſpirits.*—Youth impatient of controul requires not only the ties of affection, but the reſtrictions of religion; and these muſt be eſtabliſhed on the ſureſt foundation of regard, affectionate reverence to the Object of all duty, and *Author of all good.*

No motive can be advanced to ſtimulate the parents to virtue, which does not forcibly impel them to *bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;* Is vice deteſtable, and ſhall they not teach their children to abhor it? is virtue lovely, and ſhall they not teach them to delight in it? is religion the *path of Peace* and ſhall they not ſay unto the deareſt object of their affections, *walk ye in the way of the Lord, fulfil ye the commandments of your God?*

From theſe common obſervations follow the duty and neceſsity of affording a religious education unto children; ſuch education

is not the mere informing children of ſome truths of importance to them, relating to religion and common life; but it is the *training and nurturing them in the Lord*, it is endeavouring to form ſuch truths into practical principles in the mind, ſo as to render them of habitual good influence upon the temper, and actions, in all the various occurrences of life.

It is not indeed pretended, that the beſt and moſt careful education can entirely ſubdue an inward propenſity to evil,—that we can always guard our pupils from the influence of bad example, and enable them on every occaſion ſucceſsfully to withſtand the world, the fleſh, and the Devil; But if the mind, whilſt untainted with evil communication, be formed to the right and happy temper of religious obedience, the habitual ſenſe of religious duty will be tender, and awake, and keep them at a diſtance from what they fear may offend the greateſt and beſt of Beings, *the father and God of their lives.* The Chriſtian Champion has indeed formidable enemies to encounter, but ſhall we therefore ſend him naked and defenceleſs into the

field? or, ſhall we ſeek to find a ſecurer *breaſtplate than righteouſneſs, a ſtronger ſhield than faith?*

It being then of the greateſt importance that children ſhould be religiously educated, it is of no leſs conſequence to give this education to ſuch of them as through the poverty, ignorance, or neglect of their Parents would not other-wiſe have it.

The children of the Poor are a public concern, and the allowing them to remain idle and ignorant, creates an indiſpoſition not only to the reſtraints of religion, but to thoſe which any particular calling and even the nature of ſociety require.

The injunction of Moſes to the Jewiſh people, that they were *to command their children to obſerve and to do all the words of the law*, was given not merely as the advice of a preacher, but as the injunction of a great lawgiver, preſcribing a proper method to eſtabliſh and ſecure the proſperity of a nation.* Indeed it muſt be plain to every dis-

* Biſhop Sherlock.

paſsionate mind, that ignorance as well as diſtreſs are commonly the parents of crime, and that ſuch as have not the fear of God before their eyes, as well as thoſe who are unable to maintain themſelves by honeſt induſtry, are the moſt likely to violate the laws, and to endanger the peace of Society.

Religious knowledge is the beſt security for civil odedience, and thoſe who are taught to *fear God,* are the moſt likely to *honour the King,* and *love the Brotherhood.* No principle of duty can be ſtrong or laſting, where there is not an habitual reverence for Divine law, nor will he who has never learned ſubmiſsion unto the Almighty, bend unto the will of man.

It is by inſtilling principles of religion and morality into the minds of poor children, that we can best promote the purpoſes of the Gospel ; It is by forming them to habits of diligence and honesty, and by inſtructing them in useful knowledge, that we can best promote their individual interest, and serve the State to which they belong.

Of all the important measures of domestic

policy, that of establishing Schools is the most important and the most beneficial; for the ignorance of the poor is the root of all those evils, for which laws are but an inadequate provision, and is the main cause of all those offences, which render criminal law neceſsary, but which it is easier, as well as wiser, to prevent than to puniſh.

All ages and nations have found these things true, and experience joins with reaſon and revelation in convincing us, the more our children shall be *taught of God*, the greater *shall be the peace of our Children*, and the prosperity of our nation.

The duty and neceſsity of affording a religious education to the poor will, I am well aſsured, be readily acknowledged amongst you; and in this place, and on this occasion, I need not dwell on its salutary influence; and still leſs on prejudices, which none preſent can be ſuppoſed to entertain; for we do not now live in times, in which it would have been neceſsary to combat the doctrine that the gratuitous education of the child engenders sloth and idleneſs in the

parent, or to allay the prejudice leſs the poor ſhould be better taught than their ſituation in life demands;—a knowledge of God and religion does not render a man leſs capable of any employment,—the leſſons of Chriſtianity are leſſons of temperance and humility. And happily, the adoption of theſe principles is rapidly ſpreading throughout our native Country, in a ſyſtem of National education, encouraged by the rich and powerful, ſanctioned by the highest authorities in Church and State, and ſupported by the contributions and labours of the benevolent.

It is rather my more pleaſing duty on this day to recommend to the continuance of your benevolent ſupport, an Inſtitution, which by your zealous exertions has been lately moſt happily eſtabliſhed. The good ſucceſs with which it has been attended, and the good effects which have been already derived from it, will beſt appear from the Report which will be laid before you;—in the mean time, allow me amidſt the general arguments which might be urged to impel us to inſtruct the poor and deſtitute, to point out ſome peculiar claims which the preſent

Charity has to the patronage and protection of the public.

It is well known, that, the objects of our attention and regard are some of the most destitute and forlorn of the human race. The first, whom your Regulations have pointed out as the most deserving of your charity, are the children of those Europeans, who have been killed, or have died, in the service of their country.—And can there be a greater claim on the compaſsion of the public, than the orphan family of those who exposing themselves to *the arrow that flieth by night, and to the pestilence that walketh at noon-day*, have fallen in its service in a foreign land? or can there be a greater encouragement to the virtue of the soldier in the toil and danger of his warfare, than the aſsurance that his helpleſs family will be protected and supported by a grateful country?—If there is a case under Heaven which calls aloud for the more immediate exercise of compassion, and which may be looked upon as embracing every object of charity, surely it is this—it is the case of the virtuous widow of a fallen soldier left

with a numerous offspring in this foreign land; she sees herself far from her connections, without fortune, without protection; she beholds her children, the pledges of her late husband's love, helpleſs, fatherleſs, exposed not only to want and misery, and the snares of a vicious world, but still more to the insinuating temptations of an enervating climate; "virtuous she would make them, but their father, her husband, who was *a good man and feared the Lord*, and would have placed them safely *in the way of knowledge and instruction*, is gone never to return, and with him are fled the means of doing it."*

You are no strangers to distreſs, but the nature of our undertaking, has made us acquainted with such scenes of wretchedneſs, as are utterly incomprehensible by persons who live in ease and affluence.

In our own happy country, where the light of the Gospel is displayed with purity and brightness, and the civil laws have provided for the wants and even the comforts of the poor, the meanest among them can

* Sterne.

never be destitute of the neceſsaries of life; and may always be instructed in the first principles of Christianity;—but here we have seen these children strolling up and down through the streets, constrained to support themselves by beggary, living in filth and nakedneſs; and if their outward necessities demand our pity, how much more reasonable is the ground of our concern, when we behold them wandering like the blind out of the way of Truth, acquiring every evil and vicious habit, and soon learning to *love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.*

These are evils which more peculiarly attend the children of the lower ranks among us. Too many of the lower claſses of Europeans who come into this country, bring but little sense of Christianity with them; and a great part of the rest suffer it to wear out gradually. Little acquainted with the future rewards of holineſs and virtue, and with the future puniſhment of ungodlineſs and iniquity, they have little inclination, and still less ability, to impart these great and interesting doctrines to their children:

accordingly we receive them when the last extremity has driven them to us, for the most part totally unimprest with any ideas of religion, and in many instances not even made by baptism members of Christ. *

But this is not all, a still more melancholy scene remains; I allude particularly to the children of Europeans by native women; these from the indifference, or death of the father, are often left to be supported entirely by the mother; † and then not only become deeply tainted by a familiar intercourse with domestic profligacy, but are brought up in the lowest superstitions of the Roman Church, or what is more shocking to a Christian ear, separated from *their only Lord and Saviour*, become followers of the impostor Mahomet, or the more degraded and idolatrous votaries of Brahma.

These are they, whom the generality of their fellow creatures consider as worthless, incorrigible, and abandoned; or on whom at best, they look down with pitiless contempt; wretches, who have never

* See the report.
† See the report.

been taught to addreſs themselves to Heaven for relief, and for whom no place of refuge on earth is found,—forsaken by negligent parents, and in hourly danger of falling early victims to violated laws,—aliens in a word from the common privileges of their country,—without hope and apparently rejected of God and man,

Such are many of the unfortunate persons who betake themselves to us; I am aware of the vicious character they generally bear, but I ask if *they are such workers of iniquity*, is it not, because *they have no knowledge?*—is it not, because, *like the wild asse's colt*, they are left to follow their own passions, and then enquire not so much, whether a way of life be honest and lawful, as whether it be easy and profitable;—their original depravity no pains are taken to reform, no argument and instruction made use of to correct.

From pining in a state of sullen obscurity, they demand to be made reputable and useful;—they plead that they are children of your countrymen, children of Protestants, —they claim the benefit of a Protestant edu-

cation—they claim to be instructed in the religion of their fathers, which their fathers have withheld from them, as much through the want of means, as through a most guilty indifference to the eternal interests of themselves and their children.

Sometimes indeed in the cases which have come before us, our happier lot hath been to be instrumental in wiping away the tear from the eye of honest indigence; and extending the benefit of this humane Institution to the industrious poor, who find even laborious integrity insufficient for the support of their family, and who have nothing to plead in their behalf, except that they are poor and miserable. These know the value of a religious education, and are desirous to assist their children in the attainment of it, as far as their slender means will allow.

Such are for the most part the several descriptions of children, for whose benefit the Institution is intended; and of them there are already near 200 who have been canditates for admission.—The present infant state of the charity, and the great expences we have been obliged to incur from

peculiar circumstances, * have rendered it quite impossible for us, to provide for more of them at present than 45;—And often believe me, has the distracted parent solicited us with fruitless importunity, to assist the necessities of a numerous family,—often have we been constrained to listen with bitterness of heart to those cries, which we had no ability to assuage.

What we now exhibit therefore, we grant, makes but a small appearance; but it is an encouraging specimen however, of what longer time and further assistance may effect.—certainly the most interesting part of it are the females,—(of the girls, there are 72 candidates for admission, of whom 31 are fatherless)—and as hitherto no permanent arrangement * has been made for them, I have now to appeal in their behalf, where I am confident no such appeal will ever be made in vain.

The story I have to tell is simple but most forcible; all that has been stated hitherto applies equally to girls as to boys, but fe-

* See the report.

* See the report.

male children as they are often more neglected, and certainly more exposed to danger and temptation, have a stronger claim on our pity and protection; and from peculiar local circumstances are here most distressing objects of charity. A boy may maintain himself from an early age, as a sailor, a soldier, a mechanic, or a labourer, —but nature has imposed some restraint upon women, and the laws and manners of society more; few therefore are the trades and occupations which circumstances allow them to exercise in any country; and in this, at the same time that they are removed far from the natural support and protection of their relations, they are more particularly deprived of the usual means of subsistence.

But an indigent girl is not merely excluded from many honest means of support, she is beset by peculiar temptation; and even men who revolt through honour from perpetrating other offences, scruple not to lie in wait to corrupt her principles, and entice her to sin. Her virtue once sacrificed, her glory is turned into shame,—every Christian

grace is endangered, every female ornament is departed and gone. Thus miserably fallen, where is the merciful hand that raises her up and bids her *go and sin no more?* discarded from domestic freindship and protection who has compassion to receive her? she has experienced the treachery of one sex, and is consigned to the merciless abhorence of the other,—she wanders destitute and forsaken, chilled with poverty and pierced with the stings of dis-appointment,—without any consolation or support from religious knowledge, and even pleading in her excuse the *necessity* of sinning.

This is not the picture of the imagination,—(would to God it were)—a very little experience will furnish too many originals. And I am sure, I should not be doing justice to the feelings of my female hearers, if I did not believe they were already anxious to lend their support, and are asking only how they can best assist us.

Such being the description of the several pitiable objects who present themselves, little need be said on the benefits of extending to them the designs of this society.

(Indeed I have already treſpaſsed long upon your patient attention, longer certainly than I should have done, but for the novel and interesting occasion on which I am addreſsing you.)—It is proposed to rescue these children from vice and idleneſs, and *to train them up* in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, with such means and habits of life, as may direct their conduct during their existence here, and *lay up for them a treasure* of eternal and never-failing reward hereafer. It is proposed to teach them "to love the Lord their God with all their heart, to believe in Him, to worship Him, and to serve Him, as they ought to do;—to submit themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters, to hurt no body by word nor deed, to be true and just in all their dealings, to keep their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering, not to covet nor desire other men's goods, but to learn and labour to get their own living, and to do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them."

Of the management of those children who are admitted, and their progreſs and decent behaviour, I earnestly request you to be yourſelves the witneſses; the system adopted of TUITION BY THE SCHOLARS THEMSELVES creates the greatest attention and accuracy, and whilst it excites the best feelings of emulation, combines in the most interesting manner amusement with instruction.

As the teaching them *to walk in religion* is the chief thing proposed, it employs their chief attention; they say their prayers both morning and evening, get by heart their Catechism, and read select portions of Scripture †; and that the form may not be mistaken for the substance, they are daily questioned in what they learn, and made to understand and comprehend it.

Constant attendance on public worship is one inestimable benefit which this education secures to children; and *the Lord's day* whilst made holy, is made also chearful and pleasing to them.

* See Archbishop Secker's Sermon before the Charity Schools in London, 1749.
† See the list of Books printed at the end of the report.

Their moral behaviour, a point of infinitely more consequence then their learning, is diligently watched both in the school and as much as posſible out of it; for which purpose they are distinguished by a peculiar dreſs, which teaches them also humility and to consider themselves children of Charity. Their usage is in all respects of a similar tendency,—their cloaths are no better, if so good, as they may hope to wear all the rest of their lives,— no gaiety of colour, no triſling ornaments permitted;—if they are fed, their food is of the plainest sort, and not more than enough,—if they are lodged, it is in a manner that is suitable to every thing else; for besides that frugality is a moſt important branch of faithfulneſs in the management of charities, it is good that they should bear the yoke in their youth, and be inured to the treatment they must expect to receive in future life.

These things require much diligence and attention, and if the Masters and Managers are luke-warm and indifferent, nothing will be learnt; if they are vigilant and prudent, every thing may be expected.

Many right and excellent undertakings are surrounded with more difficulties in the execution, than immediately shew themselves; and the manner of disposing of these children, when they come to be dismissed is no easy or unimportant consideration.

From peculiar local circumstances we are prevented from employing the boys in many useful occupations of our native country; some of them however might become soldiers or sailors,—and I cannot but think that, when their decent behaviour, knowledge, and good principles shall be matter of public credit, many will be inclined to take others as apprentices and household servants;—the rest might be instructed in some useful trade or manufacture. I have not experience enough to point out to the Society what should be adopted in this respect, but there can be no doubt, that it is a thing earnestly to be recommended, to make the school in some degree A SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY; and perhaps persons of better experience in various kinds of business will suggest what at least would deserve a trial.

For the girls I believe employment may readily be found; they are now instructed in plain needlework, and have already made so good a proficiency in five months, as to be able to make their own cloaths. As to fine work of any sort, it would be raising them above the rank for which they are intended, and might therefore be a worse and more lasting mischief than setting them to none.

Finally, my Brethren, such is the nature of the present Charity, in the success of which we ought all to be individually and publicly concerned; Reason and Revelation proclaim to us the duty of religiously educating the poor, and the poor who present themselves here have peculiar claims on your patronage and protection.

And what a noble prospect of the increase of religion and virtue among us will it shew, to see *thousands who have not bowed their knees unto Baal,* daily added to the Church of God and put into the right way of salvation.

Nor is that all,—for these pure and wholesome streams dispersing themselves into different channels, will communicate their

virtues unto *all the dry and barren parts of the land*;—these children will be distributed into public society, will give public proofs of their virtuous behaviour and religious disposition; by which means it may reasonably be hoped, many of those who now live in darkness and error, *may see their good works,, and glorify their Father which is in heaven.*

If it be of importance that the people should worship the Maker of Heaven and earth, and believe virtue to be his law,—that they should be *turned from idols to serve the living and true God,*—the design now before us deserves and requires general co-operation; They who are able should contribute to it in proportion to their ability, persons in Authority should countenance and protect the work, and the Society should be vigilant and active, prudent and impartial. And think not but that every one here present may essentially contribute to such a purpose;—think not, but that the smallest sum may be the means of raising an helpless orphan, and *making the widow's heart leap for joy.*

And now, what shall I say more?—When we (says an eloquent Prelate*) who are the Ministers of the Gospel, do in the discharge of our high trust exhort Christians to the severe doctrines of humilation and repentance, of mortification and self-denial, we speak unto our hearers with some disadvantage;—because, though reason and religion are on our side, yet passion and inclination are against us; bnt when we call upon them to be charitable to the poor, to befriend the innocent and fatherless, we do not find it so difficult to prevail; because men's natural affections plead the same cause that we do; we have nothing farther to ask of our auditors than that they would follow the bent of their own inclination, and the force of nature,—that they would not deny themselves the sensible pleasure of doing good,—that they would not quench the motions of pity and tenderness arising in their hearts;—for if there be any charm to move compassion in youth and innocence exposed to want,—if the promotion of the Gospel has any right to a Christian's charity,—behold, how all these motives unite to plead the cause that is now before you.

* Bishop Smalridge.

And if I thought I could by any language of mine illustrate or enforce arguments so plain yet so forcible, I would most gladly avail myself of it; as I do not indeed believe I could more effectually promote the great purpose for which I am stationed at God's altar, than in obeying the injunctions of my blessed Saviour, to *preach the Gospel to the poor*. And in that last and solemn hour, when every earthly consideration shall be vanity and fade away,—when you, and I, and all mankind shall *be called before the judgment seat of God*,—and *when the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him*,—who are they that shall then stand fearless before Him?—who are they to whom those comfortable words shall be addressed by Christ, *Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world?* —They, *who when he was an hungred gave him meat,—who when he was thirsty gave him drink,—who when he was naked,*

clothed him.—Christ ye have not always with you, the poor ye have always; and inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these his little ones, ye do it unto him.

Unto God the Father, who hath made us and all the world,—and unto God the Son, who hath redeemed us and all mankind,—and unto God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifies us and all the elect people of God, Be glory and honour, dominion and power, now and for ever. Amen.

ERRATA.

Page 3d—For greatful, read grateful.
Page 5th—For inpressions, read impressions.
Page 21—For freindship, read friendship.
Page 23d—For chearful, read cheerful.

THE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING

THE

EDUCATION OF THE POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY.

WITH

A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

INSTITUTED JANUARY 29TH 1815.

BOMBAY.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY SAMUEL RANS.

1816.

OFFICERS—1816.

President.—The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean Bart.

Patron.—The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice—Presidents.
- Sir Miles Nightingale K. C. B.
- George Brown Esq.
- John Elphinston Esq.
- Hon'ble Sir Alexander Anstruther Kt.

Vice—Patron.—The Venerable ArchDeacon Barnes.

	Directors.	*Directresses.*
Until 1817.	Mr. Erskine,	Mrs. Brown,—*Patroness.*
	Mr. Warden,	
	Mr. Smith,	Lady Anstruther,
	Mr. Stewart,	Mrs. Torin,
	Dr. Morgan,	Mrs. Warden,
	Capt. Hawkins,	Mrs. Peliv,
		Mrs. Aitchison,
Until 1818.	Mr. Crawford,	Mrs. Wade,
	Mr. Farish,	Mrs. Davies,
	Major Aitchison,	Mrs. Carr,
	Mr. Babington,	
	Mr. Goodwin,	
	Mr. Noton,	
	All Clergymen,	

Superintendent..... Revd. N. Wade.
Treasurer..... Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Secretary..... Revd. Henry Davies.
Surgeon..... Mr. Francis Sheppee.
Master..... Mr. P. T. M'Veigh —Acting.
Matron..... Mrs. Mackenzie —Acting.
Clerk..... Mr. C. R. Vassy.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the ArchDeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every Month.

The Ladies Committee consisting of the Lady Patroness and Directresses meet *regularly* the second Wednesday in every Month.

Extract from the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, January 15th 1816.

H. MERITON Esq.—IN THE CHAIR.

Resolved.,

That the report now read be adopted, and that 500 Copies be printed under the Superintendence of the Committee.

That the Secretary do communicate a Copy of the Annual report to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council; and do at the same time call the attention of the Government to that part of the Report which suggests the propriety of providing for the religious instruction of the Children of European Invalids and Pensioners.

That this Meeting highly approve of the proceedings of the Committee relative to the manner in which they provided for a few Girls, and adopt at their suggestion the following propositions.

1st. *That ten Ladies consisting of a Patroness and nine Ladies Directresses, be requested to under-take the Superintendence*

and

and control of the female branch of the Institution, with the power to add to that number as they think proper.

2d. *That the Patroness and Directresses be empowered to admit and dismiss Girls, either as Boarders or dayscholars; such admission being first approved by the Managing Committee who have the direction of the Funds.*

3d. *That they be empowered to order and direct all things appertaining to their diet, clothing, instruction, and domestic management, consistently with the standing rules of the Society; and to suggest to the Managing Committee from time to time such arrangement as they may in their judgement conceive most conducive to the objects in view.*

4th. *That the following Ladies be requested to under-take the Offices of Patroness and Directresses.*

Mrs. Brown.—*Patroness.*

Directresses.

Lady Anstruther.	Mrs. Aitchison,
Mrs. Forin.	Mrs. Wade.
Mrs. Warden.	Mrs. Davies,
Mrs. J. Stewart.	Mrs. Carr,
Mrs. Pelly.	

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1816.

ON the 29th January 1815, a very respectable Meeting of Gentlemen of this settlement was held in the Vestry room, for the purpose of considering of the best means of improving the present Charity School, and extending the benefits of a religious education to the poorer classes of the Inhabitants; the attention of the settlement having been previously called to this interesting subject by the Bombay Bible Society, in consequence of a Letter addressed to that Society, by William Erskine Esq.

Some general resolutions were passed, declaring;—"The early education of Children to be of primary importance, in the civilization, and moral improvement of Nations; and that it was the dictate of duty, as well

as

as ſound policy, on the part of the European Society of this place, to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds ſuch other knowledge, and habits of industry, as might render them uſeful Members of the Community."

The Meeting then formed itſelf into a Society to be called "The Society for promoting the education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay;" and nominated the following Gentlemen of a Committee to prepare the Rules and Regulations neceſsary for its good management.

THE GOVERNOR.

THE RECORDER.	MR. MONEY.
THE THREE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.	REVD. N. WADE.
THE ARCHDEACON.	MR. ERSKINE.
MR. MERITON.	MR. GOODWIN.
MR. TORIN.	COL. WILSON.
MR. WARDEN.	MR. REMINGTON.

At the ſame time a ſubſcription book was opened to receive Benefactions and Annual Subſcriptions, and a ſum exceeding Six Thouſand Rupees immediately entered.

This

This Committee met from time to time and at length ſubmitted to a General Meeting of Subſcribers a ſet of Rules, which on the 13th May laſt, were approved of in the manner in which they now ſtand.

The Managing Committee, which was then elected in purſuance of thoſe Regulations, began to date their proceedings from that time; and conſidering, that the reſolutions of the General Meeting of the Subſcribers, and the Reſolutions of the Special Board on the 25th and 28th June, were to form the basis of their proceedings, have directed their attentions principally to the two following objects.

First. The advancing the General intereſt of the Society, and the increaſe of its fund.

Second. The Communication of its benevolent aſsistance in the education of Poor Children as widely as circumstances would admit.

First. With theſe objects before them, the

the first steps which they took were to communicate a copy of the Regulations to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, requesting the aid of the Honorable Company to the purpoſes of this Charity, and stating that the Society were likely to experience considerable difficulties in procuring proper buildings, for the accommodation of the ſeveral perſons who were the objects of the Institution; and they were desirous therefore of being informed, whether the preſent Charity School, or any building belonging to the Public, could be made applicable to this purpoſe; From the anſwer of the Chief Secretary, the Society are led to believe that the Governor in Council has warmly recommended the designs of the Society to the Court of Directors; and the Committee look with anxiety therefore, not only to the pecuniary aid which may thus be afforded them, but to the building of a proper School, and to the appointment from England of Persons to under-take the duties of Master and Matron.

The Committee next endeavoured to make known

known the institution of this Charity throughout the ſubordi ates of this Government, and to ſolicit ſubſcriptions in its behalf; and it is with pleaſure they state, that the Subſcription, at the commencement of the preſent year, amounted in Benefactions 22,500, and Annual Subſcriptions 6,020, making in all Rupees 28,520.

This very handſome ſum ſubſcribed within the limits of this Government by the benevolence of Individuals alone, and within the ſhort time that the Society has existed, whilst it fully anſwers the expectations of the Committee, must still be very inadequate to the full completion of the views of the Society; And the Committee trust to the continued zeal and liberality of the Subſcribers towards the ſupport of a Charity, the benevolent objects of which must be univerſally approved, and the good effects, that may be expected to reſult from which, already begin to appear.

Of this ſum the Directors have paid Fifteen Thouſand Rupees into the Company's

Treaſury,

Treaſury, ſubject to ſuch rate of Interest as the Hon'ble Court may direct; This is to be considered as a Capital Stock, which at the current rate of 6 per cent will produce 900 Rupees per annum; ſo that the annual income (independently of any further aſsiſtance), may be estimated at about 8,000 Rupees.

In Calculating, however, the ſum which the Committee might have at their monthly diſpoſal, they did not think it right to incur an actual current expence exceeding 400 Rupees per Month; as it was evident, a conſiderable ſum would constantly be required, to ſupply the neceſsary wear and tear in the stock of cloaths and furniture, and in contingencies of printing, and various accidental articles of expence.

Second. In communicating the benevolent aſsiſtance of the Society in the education of poor children, the Committee endeavoured in the first place, through their own Members, and Commanding Officers of the European Regiments on this eſtabliſhment,

to procure a list of ſuch children as were likely to be deſerving objects of this charity.

This list already includes the names of 168 Children, independently of ſuch as may be ſtill expected to apply.

Of theſe Children there are

Boys above 4	. .	70
below 4	. .	27
		——97
Girls above 4	. .	54
below 4	. .	17
		——71

And on enquiring into the circumſtances of theſe Children, it was found that 18 are entire Orphans, 67 have loſt their Fathers, 19 their Mothers, and 64 are of Indigent Parents.

It is quite impoſsible the Directors ſhould provide for the education of all theſe Children in the manner they could wiſh; and in extending the benefits of the Charity to as many as poſsible, they found themſelves very much reſtricted from the neceſsity (in order

order to give due effect to education) of admitting such of the Children as were entire Orphans, and had no homes, to be boarded and cloathed; and of furnishing at least one meal to those who were admitted for daily instruction, as it was impossible the Children could return to their homes in the middle and heat of the day; and also from the necessity of providing one suit of Cloaths for their decent appearance at Church on Sundays.

The Committee are fully aware how desireable it is to extend the day School as much as possible, but this additional expence arising from local circumstances, has necessarily curtailed their means of doing so.

In this manner they have admitted thirteen boys as whole boarders, at an expence of 15 Rupees each for Diet and education, including servant's wages; and 17 half boarders at an expence each of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per Month.

The Committee have also agreeably to the 60 and 61 Regulations, admitted for daily instruction

instruction ſeven Children of Natives at their own expence, of whom four are Armenian Christians, one is a Muſsulman, one a Parſee, and one a Native of Africa.

There are then at preſent educated in the School at the expence of the Society under the different denominations of Boarders, Half boarders, and day Scholars, (including eight girls) forty five Children. Beſides whom there are ten Boys on the foundation of the old Charity School, who are educated, boarded, and cloathed at the expence of the Government;—making in all a School of 55 Children.

It is a remarkable circumſtance as indicative of the good which may be expected from the exertions of the Society, that of the Boys thus admitted into the School, it is found that *Eleven*, though the immediate children of Europeans, had never been Baptized in any way, ſome were wandering through the ſtreets as beggars, and one was actually ſupported by the Charity of a Muſsulman.

The

The attention of the Directors has been drawn to the caſes of the Children of the Honorable Company's European Soldiers who have been invalided or transferred to the Veteran Company. The Scenes of idleneſs and debauchery to which theſe Children are expoſed in a Garriſon ſituated like Tarnah, are too well known to require a recapitulation, and although the Directors conſider it as a primary obligation to afford their protection to ſuch Children, yet the infant ſtate of the Society will not allow of their doing it at present. The Committee however are anxious to obſerve, that the Native Battalions have each a number of boys attached to it, the Children of Sepoys, who are allowed a ſmall ſum Monthly by the Government, and diſciplined and admitted into the line when of ſuitable age; It ſeems to the Directors as probable, that the introduction of a ſimilar plan in favor of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and Battalion of Artillery, might prove equally beneficial to the Company, whilſt in a moral point of view the arrangement

could

could not fail of being productive of the beſt effect.

From ſeveral caſes that have fallen under their obſervation, the Directors, have had their attention ſtrongly called to the ſituation of the Children of Engliſh parents by native women.

Conſidering it merely in the light of what Proteſtant parents and a Proteſtant community owe to the Children who have natural claims on their Juſtice, they have ſeen much to regret; they allude chiefly to the lower claſſes of Europeans.

Theſe men, many of whom have been driven to this country by their crimes, or their vices, and ſtill more, have contracted every evil propenſity, generally cohabit either with Muſſulmans, or out-caſt Hindus, and ſome times with Native Portugueſe women,—in caſes of family quarrels, the woman in many inſtances carries off the Children, and brings them up among her own relations; the ſame thing uſually happens on the father's death; and in ſuch caſes the children

children diſappear altogether, and are aſſociated among the Muſſulmans, out-caſt Hindus, or Portugueſe, loſing entirely the religion of their fathers; and few only whoſe parents have been married to European women, or to Native Proteſtants, (a claſs very few in number) or whoſe Godfathers have happened to take a more friendly charge of them than uſual, ever enter the walls of a Proteſtant Church,—a circumſtance but little calculated to impreſs the Natives with a belief of the ſincerity of the Engliſh in their religious obſervances.

The Directors congratulate themſelves that even in the courſe of one year, they have already in ſome inſtances reſcued Children who were on the point of ſinking into the Mahomedan religion, and Hindu ſuperſtitions.

The numerous applications from many quarters, in which the exiſtence of Children of European Parents was not previously known, convinces the Committee that the want of the means of inſtructing theſe children

dren in the principles of Chriſtianity, and of bringing them up to uſeful induſtry, has influenced the unhappy perſons alluded to, in the neglect of their Children's intereſts, fully as much as a guilty indifference. Numbers have come forward to claim for their Children the benefits of a Proteſtant education; and a deſire for advancing the welfare of their family may be expected to be daily diffuſed among them, both by the hopes preſented from obſerving the good effects of a decent education among the Children of their equals, and the ſhame that would attend the neglect of the means placed within their reach.—And the Directors will not permit themſelves to believe that Children educated to induſtry and in good principles according to the tenets of Chriſtianity, are likely to be worſe members of Society, or leſs valuable subjects to their country, than if educated as Hindus or Mahomedans.—At all events the Government and the Society will have done their duty;—the doors of religious and of moral education are thrown open, and we may hope with confidence

that

that the means of the institution will extend with its necessities.

The Directors have next to report to the Subscribers, that earnestly wishing to afford some assistance to female children of European parents, who from circumstances peculiar to this country are very distressing objects of Charity, they have endeavoured to do so in the following manner, and which they trust the Subscribers will not disapprove.

Soon after Mr. McVeigh the Master of the old Charity School, engaged, with the permission of Government, to take an additional number of Charity-boys into his School, he took a separate House for his private Scholars; His old apartments are rented by the Government at 50 Rupees per month, and the Committee believe are given to him as School Master.

The apartments which he thus vacated by withdrawing his private scholars, were offered by him to the Committee at a mode-

rate

rate rent, he still retaining ſuch parts of the Houſe as were wanted for the boys on the old and new foundations; this offer the Committee accepted, and have placed in the houſe Mrs. McKenzie, the widow of the late Marſhal of the Recorders Court, for the purpoſe of her undertaking the Superintendence of a few Girls; Mrs. McKenzie conſented to do this at no other expence to the Society on her own account, than the living in theſe apartments rent free.

The Committee have placed under her *Eight* Girls at an expence of ten Rupees per Month each for Diet, and the Committee propoſe to afford these girls in addition ſome plain and Cheap Dreſs. Theſe Girls are at preſent taught reading by a boy of the School, and they are alſo instructed in plain needle work.

The Success which attends this branch of the Institution, and the great necessity and importance of it, induce the Directors to hope that the Subſcribers will make ſome further and permanent arrangement, for the benefit

of

of Girls who are orphans, or destitute of the means of instruction; and that the Ladies of the ſettlement will be inclined to countenance this interesting ſchool with their aſsistance and ſuperintendence.

The Directors cannot cloſe their report without congratulating the Subſcribers on the ſucceſs which appears to have already attended the designs of the Society; many poor Children have not only been fed and cloathed, but have been reſcued from idleneſs, and the brink of vice and idolatry, and placed in a situation in which they have every proſpect of being educated in industrious, ſober, and religious habits.

The progreſs of the Children in their education is as ſatisfactory as the Committee could expect.

The Madras ſystem itſelf is most happily too well known to need any comment from the Directors; but even in the imperfect ſtate in which they have been able hitherto to adopt it, they cannot but obſerve the

benefits

benefits arising from its fundamental principle, that of *Tuition by the Scholars themselves*; it creates attention and accuracy, and whilst it excites the best feeling of emulation, combines in the most interesting manner amuſement with inſtruction.

It muſt be remarked, that the School labours under many very great diſadvantages; many of the children at their admiſsion cannot ſpeak a word of Engliſh, and the Maſter underſtands nothing of the Country language;—The Maſter never having ſeen the Madras ſyſtem in any good practice, is obliged to obtain his information reſpecting it, from thoſe who have, or from a printed treatiſe on the ſubject, either means of which information muſt be very imperfect, compared with the advantage enjoyed by a perſon actually inſtructed in it.

The School alſo experiences ſome difficulties from the want of a ſupply of School-tracts in regular ſucceſſion; this has indeed been in ſome meaſure remedied, by a few Cards and books which the Society had printed

printed for its uſe; the printing however in this Country is very expenſive; and the Committee truſt therefore they ſhall hereafter be enabled to procure ſuch School books, at a much cheaper rate, from England direct, or from a Committee of the "Society for "promoting Chriſtian knowledge" which has been lately eſtabliſhed at Calcutta; and from which they have recently received a very ſeaſonable donation of three hundred copies of Mrs. Trimmer's ſpelling book.

The Directors ſubjoin an abſtract of the Society's account up to the End of the year 1815.

N°. 1.

A General Abstract of the Receipts and Payments from the Foundation to this day.

RECEIPTS.				*PAYMENTS viz.*			
By Benefactions..... 22500				To Printing Advertisements, School Tracts &c. &c.....	1181		
,, Annual Subscriptions..... 6020				,, Boarding, Schooling, Cloathing &c. &c.	2245	1	08
	28520			,, Ordinary Expences viz House-Rent, Supplies of Furniture, Servants wages &c. &c.....	985	1	22
,, Interest on 19010 Rupees to 31 July....	461	3	46	,, In the Hon'ble Company's Treasury....	15000		
,, Ditto on 15000 in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury subject to such rate as the Hon'ble Court may direct.....				,, the Trensurers Hands.....	4766	1	16
,, Surplus of Collections in the Church on Sacrament Day's.....	331			,, Arrears principally of late Subscriptions and in the Course of Payment.....	5140		
Rupees	29312	3	46	Rupees	29312	3	46

Bombay 31st December 1815.

4711

No. 2.

State of the Boys and Girls from the 1st July (when the School was opened) to the 31st December 1816.

	Whole Boarders.	Half Boarders.	Free Scholars.	Day Scholars.	Total.
Boys { Admitted.	14	20	3	6	43
Boys { Discharged.	2	5			7
Boys { Remaining in the School.	12	15	3	6	36
Girls Admitted and Remaining.	8			1	9
Total Boys and Girls in the School and Boarding House on this Day.					45

N. B. Besides these 45 children, there are ten Boys in the School, who are boarded and cloathed by the Government on the foundation of the Old Charity School.

N°. 3.

Books used in the Central School Bombay.

* 1. Alphabetical Cards.
2. Mrs. Trimmers Spelling-book.
* 3. Central School book No. 3.
* 4. Parables.
* 5. History of the New Testament.
* 6. History of thd Old Testament.
7. Catechism broke into ſhort Questions.

N. B. * The Cards and Books marked with an Asterisk, were printed for the Society in Bombay, No. 2 was printed at Calcutta.

A supply of these and other ſchool-tracts, uſed by the National Society of London in their schools, was applied for to the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," in a letter from Archdeacon Barnes to the Revd. Dr. Gaskin the Society's Secretary, the 4th February 1815.

The Rules and Regulations of the Society may be procured on application at the Vestry Room.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

* Members of the managing, or Ladies Committee.
N. B. *New* Subscribers for the present year, or who have *increased* their Subscriptions are printed in Italics.

	Benefaction.	Annual Subscription.
A		
Sir Alexander Anstruther,—Vice President.	800	150
* Lieutenant Col. Aitchison, ...	200	100
A. B. C.	250	100
Thomas Allport, Esq.	100	50
William Ashburner, Esq.	100	50
Lieut. Anderson, 2d Bt. 8th Regt.	50	00
H. Agar, Esq.	100	00
G. W. Anderson, Esq.	100	50
* *Lady Anstruther,*	100	00
* *Mrs. Aitchison,*	50	50
Mrs. Allport, ...	00	75
B		
George Brown, Esq.—Vice President.	800	150
Alexander Bell, Esq.	800	100
* *The Reverend Archdeacon Barnes,—Vice Patron.*	500	200
* S. Babington, Esq.	100	50
Major General Charles Boye, ...	500	50
Captain E. H. Bellasis, ...	100	50
Mr. William Boyce, ...	100	50
Colonel Brooks, ...	100	50
J. H. Bellasis, Esq.	150	00
J. H. Baber, Esq.	200	00
Lieut. Col. W. Bove, ...	100	00
Captain D. H. Bellasis, ...	100	00
Major E. Baker, ...	200	00
Lieut. Col. Barclay, ...	100	00
Captain Ballantine, ...	150	50
Lieut. Barr, ...	00	50
* *Mrs. Brown,—Vice Patroness.*	100	100
Miss. Brooks, ...	00	50
Mrs. Babington, ...	50	00
Mrs. Genl. Boye, ...	50	00
Mrs. Baxter, ...	25	25
Mrs. Boyce, ...	100	25
Mrs. Capt. Barnes, ...	00	50
Reverend R. Baynes, ...	150	100
Ensign William Burrowes,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	25	00
Captain J. Burford,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	25	00
Lieutenant J. Barclay,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	50	00
C		
The Rt. Revd. The Lord Bishop, of Calcutta Patron,	400	00
* J. W. Crawford, Esq.	250	100
* *Reverend J. Clow,*	100	00
* *Reverend Thomas Carr,*	00	100
Captain Carpenter, ...	100	50
Mr. Duncan Cameron, ...	75	50
Major William Cowper, ...	200	00
Dugald Christie, Esq.	200	00
William Crozier, Esq.	100	50
Dr. Gideon Colquhoun, ...	200	100
Col. Carden, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, ...	200	00

G. Corsellis, Esq.	200	00
* *Mrs. Carr,*	00	50
Mrs. Crawford,	00	100
Mrs. Christie,	100	00
Miss Crozier,	45	00
C. Pygrine Courtenay Esq.r M.P. & Secretary to the India Board	100	–

D

* *Reverend Henry Davies, Secretary*	00	100
Mrs. Deschamps,	30	00
J. De Vitre, Esq.	100	00
Capt. J. Dickenson,	100	00
B. Doveton, Esq.	100	00
Lieut. J. H. Dunsterville	00	25
* *Mrs. Davies,*	00	50
Mrs. Dickenson,	30	00

E

* William Erskine Esq.	300	100
John Elphinston, Esq.—Vice President.	300	100
The Hon'ble Mt. Elphinstone,	300	100

F

* J. Farish, Esq.	100	50
Sir Roger de Faria,	200	00
Mr. S. Farrar,	50	00
Lieutenant Frederick,	150	50
Theodore Forbes, Esq.	100	50
Mansfield Forbes, Esq.	100	00
Lady De Faria,	60	00

G

* R. T. Goodwin, Esq.	400	50
Colonel Griffith,	200	00
T. G. Gardiner, Esq.	100	00
Charles, Grant, Esq.	100	00
B. W. Geraud, Esq.	50	00
Lieut. R. E. Goodridge,	100	00
Lieut. W. J. Graham,	100	00
Lieut. G. L. Gilchrist, B. E. Regiment,	60	00
J. Gilder, Esq.	200	25
Lieut. J. G. Griffith, Horse Artillery,	100	75
Mr. Thomas Griffith,	100	20
Mrs. Goodwin.	00	50

H

J. Hallet, Esq.	100	$0
* Lieutenant Hawkins,	100	50
Mr. George Higgs,	80	00
Lieut. R. H. Hough,	100	00
J. Hungerford, Esq.	200	100
Colonel Hunt,	100	00
Mrs. Hunt,	50	00
Ensign J. R. Hughes,	00	50
Major Hull,	100	50
Mrs. Hough,	50	00
Major Hodgson,	50	25
Mrs. Hawkins,	60	45
Mrs. Hodgson,	50	25
Mrs. Hungerford,	00	50
Captain George Hutchinson,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	25	00

J

Commissioner Johnstone,	200	00
J. J. Inverarity Esq.	100	50
J. Jukes Esq.	100	50
Dr. A. Jukes,	100	50
P. Ironside, Esq.	200	100
Captain C. B. James,	100	00
W. A. Jones, Esq.	100	50
Mrs. Inverarity,	00	50
Mrs. Col. Johnson,	00	30

K

William Kennedy, Esq.	150	50
Charles Keys, Esq.	200	00
Thomas Keate Esq.	200	50
A. Kevork,	00	30
Lieutenant G. A. Knight,	40	00
Major G. Kemp,	60	30
Major Kennedy,	100	00

L

John Leckie, Esq.	400	100
Captain Lawrence,	100	50
Lieutenant Livingston,	30	30
Colonel Llewellin,	100	50
Major Lyall,	100	50
Mr. F. Lugrin,	60	30
Mr. Lumsden,	50	00
Lieut. Col. Leighton,	200	00
Major General Lawrence,	300	100
Mrs. Lugrin,	20	00
Mrs. Livingston,	30	00

M

Henry Meriton, Esq.	500	300
David Malcolm, Esq.	100	50
Saville Marriott, Esq.	100	50
Mr. John Mason,	50	00
J. A. Maxwell, Esq.	100	00
William T. Money, Esq.	300	150
Mrs. W. T. Money,	200	100
* Dr. Hill Morgan,	100	50
William A. Morgan, Esq.	100	50
Captain R. Morgan,	50	20
James Morley, Esq.	70	30
Mr. Thomas MacVeigh,	45	30
Lieutenant J. Mack,	200	50
Dr Milne,	100	50
J. Morrison, Esq.	200	00
Col. Morris,	100	00
Mr. G. De Mello,	00	50
Mrs. Maxwell,	20	00
Mrs. Captain Morgan,	20	00
Mrs. Macveigh,	15	15
Miss Mason,	15	00

N

The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean Bart President,	600	300
Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall V. President	300	200
William Newnham Esq.	100	100
Charles Northcote, Esq.	100	50
Charles Norris, Esq.	100	50
* Benjamin Noton, Esq.	100	50
* *Lady Nightingall,* Patroness,	100	100

O

Lieut. Ottey, H. M. 65th Regiment,	50	00

P

J. H. Pelly, Esq.	100	100
R. B. Perrin, Esq.	50	00
Captain Pierce, Horse Artillery,	100	50
B. Phillips, Esq.	150	00
G. L. Prendergast, Esq.	250	00
* *Mrs. Pelly,*	00	100
Captain E. Pearson,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	100	00
Ensign George Paul,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	100	00

R

J. G. Remington, Esq.	400	100
J. R. Reid, Esq.	100	00
Lieutenant R. Robertson,	50	00
Lieutenant J G. Richards, 6th Regiment,	50	00
Lieutenant Col. Rome,	100	00
Lieutenant J. J. Richards,	00	00
J. Romer, Esq.	200	50
Mrs. Riddle,	100	50
Mrs. Reel,	45	00
Lieutenant F. Roome,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	100	00

S

J. F. Stephenson, Esq.	250	100
Henry Shank, Esq.	500	00
J. Sandwith, Esq.	100	00
William Shotton, Esq.	150	50
* *John Smith, Esq.*	200	100
Lieut. J. Snodgrass,	50	00
J. J. Sparrow, Esq.	100	50
* John Stewart, Esq.	200	100
Major W. W. Stewart,	200	00
Dr. R. Stewart,	300	100
Lieutenant Col. Smith, Artillery,	300	00
Colonel Lio. Smith,	400	00
Lieutenant J. Sheriff, 4th Regiment,	50	00
J. Sutherland, Esq.	200	50
Captain William Sandwith,	80	00
Captain Stokoe,	30	00
Assistant Surgeon, Strachan,	30	00
Mrs. Captain Stewart,	50	00
Mrs. Shank,	100	00
Mrs. Staveley,	50	00
Mrs. Ste henson,	60	00
James Staveley, Esq.	00	100
Mrs. John Stewart,	00	100
Mrs. Shubrick,	50	00

T

Richard Torin, Esq.	200	100
Dr. J. Taylor,	100	50
J. S. Tovey,	100	00
* *Mrs. Torin,*	00	100
Mrs. Taylor,	15	00

W

* Reverend Nicholas Wade,—Superintendent,	200	100
* Francis Warden, Esq.	400	100
Major F. Warden,	150	100
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	100	50
Colonel Wilson,	200	50
O. Woodhouse, Esq.	200	50
Mr. Henry Wooler,	100	50
D. W.	200	00
R. Woodhouse, Esq.	100	00
W. H. Watkin, Esq.	50	25
R. Wallace, Esq.	50	00
Captain R. M. Wish,	100	00
J. Williams, Esq.	200	00
T. Warden, Esq.	200	100
Major Willis,	00	50
* *Mrs. Warden,*	00	100
* *Mrs. Wade,*	50	50
Lieutenant M. Wood,—2d Bat. 7th Regt.	25	00

DIRECTRESSES.

Patroness;—Lady Nightingall,
Vice Patroness,—Mrs. Brown,

Lady Anstruther,	Mrs. Aitchison,
Mrs. Torin,	Mrs. Wade,
Mrs. Warden,	Mrs. Davies,
Mrs. Pelly,	Mrs. Carr,

The following Directors went out by Rotation in January 1816.

Mr. Wedderburn,	Col. Griffith,	
Mr. Torin,	Mr. Pelly,	
Dr. Taylor,	Mr. Remington,	Gone to England.
Mr. O. Woodhouse,	Col. Wilson,	

THE

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

The Education

OF THE

POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY,

WITH A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Instituted January 29th 1815.

Bombay:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS.
No. 1. Church Gate street.

1817.

OFFICERS—1817.

President.—The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.

Patron.—The Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice Prests.
- Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B.
- G. Brown, Esq.
- J. Elphinston, Esq.
- Hon'ble Sir Alexander Anstruther, Kt.

Vice Patron.—The Reverend Arch Deacon Barnes.

	Directors.	*Directresses.*
	All Clergymen, and	Lady Nightingall,—*Patroness.*
Until 1818.	Mr. Crawford,	Mrs. Brown,—*Vice Patroness.*
	Mr. Farish,	Mrs. Elphinston,
	Lieut. Col. Aitchison,	Lady Anstruther,
	Mr. Goodwin,	Mrs. Torin,
	Mr. Noton,	Mrs. Aitchison,
	Mr. Wedderburn.	Mrs. Pelly,
		Mrs. Wade,
Until 1819.	Col. Griffith,	Mrs. Davies,
	Mr. Pelly,	Mrs. Goodwin,
	Mr. O. Woodhouse,	Mrs. Ashburner,
	Mr. Torin,	Mrs. Captain Lewis,
	Major Lyall,	Mrs. Riddell,
	Mr. Newnham.	Mrs. Inverarity,
		Mrs. Barr,
		Mrs. Baynes,

Treasurer..... Messrs. Forbes and Co.
Secretary..... Revd. Henry Davies.
Surgeon..... Mr. J. J Inverarity.
Clerk..... Mr. C. R. Vassy.

Central School, Bombay.	*Tannah School.*
Superintendent—Revd. N. Wade,	*Superintendent*—Revd. H. Davies,
Acting Master—Mr. J. Blair,	*Master*————
Matron—Mrs. R. Mackenzie.	

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Arch Deacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every Month, at the Vestry room, at ten o'clock.

The

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of the Lady Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the second Wednesday in every Month, at the Vestry room at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of children should be made through the Secretary; for the Boys to the Managing Committee and for the Girls to the Ladies' Committee.

The Rules of the Society with the former report may be procured on Application at the Vestry.

The following Directors went out by Rotation in Januury 1817.

MR. ERSKINE,
MR. WARDEN,
MR. SMITH,
MR. STEWART,
DR. MORGAN,
CAPT. HAWKINS,

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Adjourned GENERAL MEETING, held on the 17th May, 1817.

WM. ERSKINE, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

The Report of the Committee, having been read by The Archdeacon.

RESOLVED

1.—*That 500 Copies be printed for the use of the Subscribers, under the direction of the Managing Committee.*

2.—*That no Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such Child has had the Small Pox, or been inoculated with the Cow Pox, and that no Child with a cutaneous eruption, or infectious disorder shall be received.*

3.—*That the Directors be requested to take steps for the teaching the Boys such useful trades or branches of industry as they may think most adviseable, and to expend such sums of Money as may be necessary for this purpose.*

4.—*That the Special Board be requested to make immediate application to the National Society for a Master and Matron, provided it shall appear that no such persons have been already appointed by the East India Company.*

5.—*That any person contributing the sum of Thirty Rupees per Annum, or making a donation of Rupees 200 to the Society, be charged only 10 Rupees per Month for a whole Boarder, and 5 Rupees per Month for a half Boarder, sent by such person into the School.*

HENRY DAVIES,
Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

1817.

IT would have been a great satisfaction to the Managing Committee to be able to report to the subscribers the result of their application to the Court of Directors; but, though sixteen months had elapsed at the commencement of the present year, since the institution of this Society was made known to the Court with the warmest recommendation from the Governor in Council, yet no answer of any kind has hitherto been received by the Committee; and they have been unable

therefore to take any further steps for the building of a house, or the procuring a permanent master.

In the mean time, it will be most interesting to the subscribers to learn, that an account of their zealous and benevolent exertions "to train up the children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity" has been received by the National Society in London with a general feeling of the liveliest gratification. This communication was made to the Archdeacon in the following terms.

CLIFFORD'S INN, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1816.

"REVD. SIR,

"AT a meeting of the general committee of "the National Society held February 7th, His "Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the "chair, I was directed to acquaint you, that the "communication, forwarded to me through the "Secretary of the India Board, reporting the "formation of a Society at Bombay, under the "auspices of the Government there, for imparting "the benefits of the national system of education "to a class of children, having the strongest claims "upon christian benevolence, to rescue them from "profligacy and heathenism, having been laid be-

"fore

" fore this Committee, it excited a general feeling
" of the liveliest gratification; and I have it in
" command both to express to you, Sir, the high
" sense which the committee entertain of your
" zeal and promptitude in calling the attention of
" the Government to this important measure,
" which they have in a manner so honorable to
" themselves carried into effect; and to assure
" you, that there is no assistance, which the Nati-
" onal Society can contribute towards the success
" of the exertions of the Bombay Society, which
" they will not most cheerfully afford; and parti-
" cularly, that no pains shall be spared in procur-
" ing a master and matron, fully qualified to per-
" form all the duties of their respectivs offices, as
" soon as application to that effect shall be receiv-
" ed from the Directors of the East India Com-
" pany.

I have the honor to be
With great respect,
REVEREND SIR,
Your very faithful and
Obedient Servant,
T. T. WALMSLEY,
SECRETARY."

" TO THE VENERABLE
" *THE ARCHDEACON*
" OF BOMBAY.

SUBSEQUENT to this letter the committee have received

received the Fifth Annual Report (1816) of the National Society, in which they have been pleased publicly to notice the institution of this Society in the handsomest manner.

"THE Committee have now the satisfaction to "announce the introduction of the system into "British India, where a great want has long ex- "isted for such a charity to rescue the half cast "children of soldiers and other Europeans from "that profligacy and heathenism to which their "wretched circumstances expose them. This "highly interesting communication was made of- "ficially to them by the Archdeacon of Bombay, "in which Presidency the first establishment has "been formed, accompanied by a copy of its Rules "and Regulations; by which it appears to have "been planned, in every particular, after the mo- "del of the National Society, and to enjoy the pa- "tronage and support of all the high authorities "both in church and state; the designs which "this society contemplate are not limited to the "seat of Government, but extend to the sur- "rounding country, as far as means may be found "to sustain the expence; and such unanimity ma- "nifests itself amongst the distinguished founders "of the institution, that there can be little doubt "of its leading to very important results. The

committee

" committee lost no time in acknowledging in the " warmest terms, the lively gratification which the " Archdeacon's letter had excited, and in assur- " ing the Bombay Society of every assistance it " was in their power to afford."

THE protection and assistance thus most handsomely offered the Society receive with very grateful acknowledgements; and it will ever stimulate their best and most attentive exertions, that their proceedings in this distant settlement are not uninteresting to a society supported by the highest authorities in their Native Country.

THE great object indeed of the Bombay Institution will not fail of being interesting to every well wisher to the happiness of man; In a state of society wherein no legal provision is made for the maintenance or education of the poor, and where in addition, the children of such poor have the strongest claims on the benevolence of the public, are many of them the entire orphans of those who have spent their best days in its service, and are all exposed to vice and misery of the most deplorable kind, an institution which proposes to rescue them from ruin and idolatry, and training them in virtuous habits to place them in the way of an honest livelihood, claims and deserves every patronage.

Owing to the little attention that hitherto, through the want of proper means, has been paid to the minds of poor European children in this country, the prevailing habits of those among whom they live, have but too strongly confirmed their early evil associations.

In Great Britain, where Christianity has been long established, and the poor have the gospel preached to them in language level to their comprehension, the children of a virtuous peasantry imbibe at a very early age a reverence for religion, and generally observe sufficiently clear notions of piety and integrity; with these impressions the children are sent to school, and through the facilities afforded by the late improvements, have every prospect of being usefully and religiously educated; their moral habits are confirmed; nor is any danger to be apprehended from a constant and daily intercourse with their families. The different circumstances under which a poor child attends a school in this country, are truly lamentable; his home is probably a barrack, or in many cases a scene far less adapted to form early associations of virtue; it will often happen therefore, that the child to be received into the school, has some evil habits to unlearn, and that, in order to secure the good effects which the school lessons

and

and school discipline impose, it is necessary he should be altogether separated from the scenes in which he has lived.

The more the committee become acquainted with the state of Children by Europeans in this country, the more they feel the necessity and importance of their exertions; there is one description of these children to which, in addition to those mentioned in the first report, they would beg the serious attention of the public: they particularly allude to the children of His Majesty's soldiers when ordered to Europe; these men at their embarkation are not permitted to take home with them their native families; and no provision being made for them in the country, their children are thrown upon the world totally unprovided for; the mother is in most cases unable to afford them the common necessaries of life, much less to provide any thing like moral instruction; in some cases indeed the mother is dead, and then the children become associated with the lowest profligates; and if in future life they adopt any religious worship at all, it is generally one or other of the false systems around them; in no case perhaps are they ever brought up members of a Protestant church.

The Committee are willing to give every weight to the remark, that charity should not be made (as

it were) a reward upon illegitimacy, under which character perhaps, many of these unfortunate children must be considered; but the question is one in which the moral character of the parent is not to be so much regarded, as whether the children of British soldiers, forcibly separated from their fathers in a heathen land, should be left exposed to every species of vice and idolatry, or by being virtuously brought up in the religion of their fathers, be made good men and good Christians.

THE subject even in a limited view is one of great importance, nor would the Committee venture to enter further upon it, than as concerns the character in which they appear of Guardians of the religious education of British poor. They are confident that when the circumstances they have stated shall be respectfully submitted to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, they will meet with every attention from him, who has ever shown the most laudable and benevolent anxiety to promote the happiness and morals of British soldiers.

WITH these observations the Committee will now detail their proceedings during the last year; and it is with real pleasure and gratitude they acknowledge the support the Society has received from the liberality of the public, while it's increas-

ing

ing popularity and success bear ample testimony to it's usefulness.

"The Society, said the Bishop of Calcutta in his last address at Bombay, is supported with an unanimity scarcely known elsewhere, and the parental care and superintendence shewn to the objects of it's benevolence are most exemplary."

Of the happy consequences that will result from these labours, the most sanguine expectations may reasonably be indulged; but it is necessary to keep in our remembrance, that the fruits will not be in proportion to the fervour of the zeal, but in proportion to the wisdom with which that zeal is directed.

It is to be observed that the School Society at Bombay, is not only the first, but the *only one at present in India*, with the same extent and solely supported by voluntary contributions; they must expect therefore to encounter some difficulties peculiar to every new Institution; and which difficulties are increased in India, by the novelty of the thing, by the distance from the Government at home, and above all by the little means afforded of supplying in the country some of it's most important wants.

No sooner was the object of the Society made more generally known, by the circulation of it's

rules

rules, and particularly of it's first report, than a considerable increase was made to its funds.

At the commencement of 1816 there were stated to be subscribed in benefactions and annual subscriptions 28,000 Rupees: the increase during the last year amounts to—Benefactions 5872, Annual subscriptions 3787; amongst these the Committee observe many who have considerably increased, and some who have even doubled their subscriptions: and it is with peculiar pleasure they notice among the new subscribers annual subscriptions made by military corps, as in the case of the first battalion third regiment of native infantry; an example which if followed by the Service at large, would enable the Society immediately to extend the benefit of education & support to many poor children who are waiting for admission.—They are also much gratified in finding among the names of those who reside in England, that of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay Esq. M. P. Secretary to the Board of Control.

In the uncertainty in which the Committee are held respecting any aid to be derived from the Hon'ble Company, they have not only strictly confined themselves within the limits of their present resources, but have added 5000 rupees to the capital stock.

The

THE Society at the annual meeting in January 1816 adopted at the suggestion of the managing Committee, a set of resolutions by which it was determined to make some permanent arrangement for the benefit of poor girls, and to place the whole of that part of the institution under the management of a Lady Patroness and Directresses.

FOR the support of this school the managing Committee allotted the monthly sum of Rs. 300; reserving 500 Rs. for the boys' school and the general expences of the establishment: this division was made calculating their annual income at 10,000 Rs. As however the subscriptions increased, they have sometimes incurred expences beyond the original arrangement. In the girls' school indeed they have been better enabled to do this, from the very handsome support which has been afforded them by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, who, on being informed that the house appropriated to the girls was an unfit residence during the rains, readily consented to discharge the rent of any house, the Ladies' Committee might think proper to hire for that purpose; and the Society take this opportunity of acknowledging their great obligations to the Government for the ready and warm attention which has uniformly been paid to every application they have had occasion to make.

THE

THE Committee view with the highest satisfaction the manner in which the girls' school has been conducted under the immediate auspices and superintendence of Ladies, whose zeal to promote the interests of the institution flows from the pure fountain of benevolence, and who seek in doing good for no other gratification than the happiness of contributing to the welfare of their fellow creatures.

THE regular system of *Visitors*, so well followed up by the Ladies, is attended with the best effects; —two or more of them selected every month are in the habit of frequently visiting the school, and by their presence and attention encouraging the children and contributing materially to their improvement and their comfort.

IN this school the Ladies' committee have admitted 52 Girls, and discharged 17; 35 remaining now in the school, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain needle-work. The peculiar circumstances of this country render it essentially necessary, that the whole of these girls should be maintained and lodged in the house; many of them indeed are orphans and have no homes, but even with respect to those who have parents, it would defeat the purposes of their education to allow them to return daily to their families. There is a list of 89 girls who are still candidates

didates for admission as soon as the funds of the Society will permit an enlargement of the school.

The proficiency of these girls in the acquirement of plain needle-work is most satisfactory; they are able not only to make their own clothes, but to contribute much towards the making clothes for the boys; and the Ladies have agreed on particular prices, at which needle-work is executed at the girls' school according to a table printed at the end of this report.

The Committee have already alluded to the house which has been taken under the sanction of the Governor in Council for the accommodation of these girls; it is as roomy and airy as under all circumstances could well be found: Mrs. Mackenzie, the Mistress of the girls' school, has apartments given her in the house; and to her unwearied care, judgment and attention, the Society have the greatest obligations for the decent appearance, proficiency and moral habits of the girls. It is not possible to contemplate this part of the institution without the liveliest emotions of interest.

The Committee have great pleasure and satisfaction in announcing a very important alteration which has been made in the interior arrangement of the school in general, by which a saving to the Institution of 3996 Rs. annually is effected.

The alteration to which the Committee alluded has in the boys' school been almost radical, in as much as a new master has been appointed in the room of Mr. McVeigh, who, it will be remembered, having a private school of his own, has long been desirous of relinquishing the charge: and the children of the Institution, both boys and girls, are dieted upon a different and more œconomical principle.

It seldom happens, that an alteration effected under so great a reduction in the expences of an institution such as this school, embraces advantages equal to those which have been enjoyed under a large expenditure; but in the present case, the Committee with real gratification have to witness, that the change is replete both with present and future benefit. As by it the children possess all the advantages of education and care which they had before; and the diet being supplied by contract, exactly upon the same principle and according to the table laid down in the standing regulations of the Society, is conducted with equal regularity and comfort, and at an expence of only 10 Rs. per month for whole Boarders, and 5 for half Boarders.

The great addition which, by this new system, is made to the funds of the institution, enables the

the Committee in a greater measure to meet the extensive demands on them.

It has enabled them to reduce the sum which has been paid by the parents and friends of some of the children, from 15 Rs. a month for whole Boarders to 12; and from 7½ Rs. for half do. to 6; and in some cases to release them intirely from the burthen which has by many of them been severely felt, but what the prospect of a religious and moral education for their children has animated them to undergo.

The following contrasted statement will shew, in a distinct manner, the great advantages of the changes upon which the above observations have been made.

Contrasted

Contrasted statement of the advantages of the terms on which the new arrangement has been effected.

FORMER PLAN.			MODIFIED PLAN.		
FOR BOYS.			*FOR BOYS.*		
The allowance to Mr. MacVeigh for 24 Whole Boarders at 15	360		Pay to Master and Teachers	67	
Ditto Ditto for Half Boarders at 7½	112 2		Allowance for 13 Day Scholars	13	
Ditto Ditto 13 Day Scholars at 3	39		Dieting for 24 Whole Boarders at 5	120	
		511 2	Ditto for 15 Half Ditto at 2½	37 2	
			Servants &c. &c	40	
					297 2
GIRLS.			*GIRLS.*		
The allowance to Mrs. Mackenzie for 30 Whole Boarders at 10	300		Pay to Matron	50	
Ditto to herself	25		Servants &c. &c	12	
Ditto to Peon	6		Dieting 30 Whole Boarders at 5	150	
		331			212
Former Charges ..... Rupees		842 2		Rupees	509 2
Present Ditto		509 2			
Saving by change of System ..... per month		333			
or, annually, .. Rupees		3996			

January 13th, 1817.

THESE

THESE arrangements, however, which the Committee have thought it necessary to make, are to be considered as temporary only, until the master they expect from the National Society shall arrive, and when they hope to enter on some more permanent plan for the general conduct of the school and boarding house.

DURING the year, 58 boys have been admitted, and 21 discharged, so that the whole number of boys now in the school is 73: there is a list of 62 boys who are still candidates for admission as soon as the funds of the Society will permit an enlargement of the school; of these 73, 39 are whole boarders, 13 half boarders and 21 day scholars; amongst the day scholars are to be considered several children of Natives, Hindoos, Musselmans, and Parsees, who have been admitted at their own expence, and who think it an advantage to have their children instructed in reading, writing and cyphering at the central school; as in the ordinary native schools they have little means of learning the English language, which is in a great degree necessary at Bombay to qualify them for many situations.—These children stand up in the classes and make use of the same reading lessons with all the other boys in the school; and hence many scriptural stories, and particularly the Parables, are naturally made familiar

liar to them by the manner in which they are daily questioned in what they learn, and made to understand and comprehend it.

THE benefits to be expected from this use and application of these stories and parables are many and important. Regarded merely as reading lessons, their recommendations are not inconsiderable, since from the diversified nature of their subjects, they add greatly to the learner's stock of words, and introduce a pleasing variety into his lessons.

The chief excellence however of these tracts is, that they inculcate the purest principles of morality in the way of example. Which is precisely the way that is most likely to engage and influence the minds of children. These affecting narratives propose examples of the use and application of right principles to circumstances and situations, similar to those in which the greater part of the children may themselves be hereafter placed. They have the advantage moreover of being written with great feeling; and moral instruction never makes so lasting an impression, nor is ever so cordially received, as when laying aside the formal didactic method, it condescends to address itself to the heart and affections.

HENCE without any immediate view to religious instruction, the simple yet sublime moral truths

truths thus unfolded and impressed upon the tender minds of these native children, will often in the regulations of common life recur to their recollection; and it may reasonably be hoped that many a deed of love will be excited by an emulous feeling to do like the good Samaritan, and many a repentant sinner be brought home by the humble hope of the same merciful forgiveness extended to the prodigal son. Some of the seed may possibly fall by the way-side, and some be choked or trodden upon, but other seed will fall on good ground and spring up and increase, and bring forth thirty, or sixty, or a hundred fold.

A large supply of these and all other necessary school books was received early in the year from the Society in London for promoting christian knowledge; and the Committee have in consequence been enabled to furnish them at a very cheap rate to military and other schools by whom they were much wanted.

As the National system of education in the English schools, which is adopted in the school at Bombay, is only an improved extension of that generally practised by the natives of Hindoostan, the following brief statement of the Hindoo practice, chiefly extracted from Dr. Taylor's appendix to the Lilawati, may not be uninteresting.

On

On joining the school the young pupil, after having performed the preliminary ceremonies, proceeds to learn, first the vowels, then the consonants, and finally the combinations of the vowels and the consonants; these operations are performed on a board about 12 Inches long and 8 broad; a white ground being first formed with a kind of pipe clay, the board is covered with sand, or *gulal*, which is flour dyed of a purple colour; the forms of the figures or letters are traced with a reed or small wooden style, which, displacing the sand or coloured flour, leaves the white ground exposed; by drawing a roller over the sand, or by gently shaking the board, these forms are easily obliterated; and by means of grooves in the rollers, ruled lines are at the same time made of any distance from each other required; five or six vowels having been written down on the board, the scholar retraces their forms by drawing his style over the characters which have been written, and at the same time pronouncing audibly the name of each, until the forms of the letters given in the lesson have become so familiar that he can write them without a copy and pronounce their names. In the next lesson five or six more letters are put down, which the scholar learns to write in the same manner as before; and thus he proceeds until he has learned to write and read the whole number

number of vowels and consonants and the combination of these letters according to his alphabet.

After the learning the alphabet, the scholar proceeds to the numeral figures, which he retraces on the sand and pronounces in the same manner as before; in the more advanced stages however, and particularly when the arithmetical operations extend to some length, the scholars use a board painted with a black ground, upon which they write with a mixture of chalk and water.

In the system of education thus briefly detailed, it will be observed that writing and reading are taught together instead of being made different branches of instruction; while tracing the forms of the letters or figures, the scholar at the same time repeats their names, a practice which is followed also when he proceeds to cyphering.

But what chiefly distinguishes the Hindoo schools and which has been so well adopted in the National system is the plan of instruction by the scholars themselves. When a boy (the girls are never taught to read or write amongst the natives of India) joins the school, he is immediately put under the tuition and care of one who is more advanced in knowledge, and whose duty it is to give lessons to his young pupil, to assist him in learning, and to report his behaviour and progress to the master.

The

THE scholars are not classed, but are generally paired off, each pair consisting of an instructor and a pupil. These pairs are so arranged that a boy less advanced may sit next to one who has made greater progress, and from whom he receives assistance and instruction; when however several of the elder boys have made considerable and nearly equal progress, they are seated together in one line and receive their instructions directly from the master; by these means the master has sufficient leisure to exercise a vigilant superintendence over the school, and of inquiring into the progress made by each pupil under his instructor.

To these judicious arrangements and practices, several modifications and important additions have been made under the National system; principally, 1st. In the division of the school into classes, each under the tuition of one of the scholars. 2d. In reading word by word backwards and sometimes syllabically. 3d. In unreiterated spelling. 4th. In the reading and cyphering lessons being accompanied with questions. 5th. In keeping a register of the business done in each class. 6th. In the mode of rewards and punishments. To these must be added the use of small cheap books, and especially the interrogative mode of communicating religious instruction.

THE

THE great improvements on the original plan thus made in the English schools consists, not only in the religious instruction conveyed, and the clear ideas communicated to the pupil's mind by means of questions, but also in the greater spirit of emulation produced by the classes, and by the rewards; in the general love of order and regularity; and in the respect for the *value of time* so commonly disregarded by the natives.

IN the schools of the Hindoos in general, the boys are only taught to keep accounts, or carry on a simple commercial correspondence; persons who are desirous of a higher degree of knowledge, when they arrive at riper years, employ Brahmins to read and explain their mythological histories, (for they have no other) and a few collections of popular tales. But this kind of reading never enters into the plan of their public schools, where there is nothing like moral instruction, except that the chaunting of hymns in praise of their Gods or their master might be so denominated. The Mussulman boys sometimes learn a little Persian and Arabic, and are taught to read sentences in the Koran, but never to understand them.

NONE of the female children of the natives, except occasionally some of the richer Parsees, are ever taught to read or write.

BEFORE the Directors conclude this second report to the subscribers, it will gratifying to them to be informed that some steps have been taken by the Committee in conjunction with the chaplains at Tannah and Surat for forming schools at those stations; but these proceedings were in too early and undigested a state at the close of the year to enable them to lay any certain information before the public—in the mean time the Central school continues to flourish in every respect, and promises at no distant period to be productive of the most important and beneficial results.

APPENDIX.

An ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 31st December 1816.

To Printing the Report, Advertisement....		621	3	75	By Balance in the Treasurer's hand at the last Annual Meeting.....	4766	1 16
" School Books and Tracts from England..		528	2	20	" Capital Stock in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.....	15000	
" Stationary &c.....		86		92	" Gentlemen's Benefaction.....7092 2 00		
" Boarding & Schooling of Boys.	5668 2 76				" Ladies' Ditto.....2010 0 00		
" Clothing Ditto.....	1570 2 08					9102	2
		7239		84	" Gent.'s Annual Subscription....6872 0 00		
" Boarding & Schooling of Girls.	2822 2 46				" Ladies' Ditto.....1595 0 00		
" Clothing Ditto.....	629 2 00					8467	
		3452		46	" Collections at the Annual Sermon 14th January 1816.....	1494	
" Ordinary expences, House rent, Servants &c.....		2839	2	50	" Fine from Petty Sessions.....	86	
" Cash in the Treasurer's hand.....		5664	2	36	" Schooling of Boys and Girls.....	1516	1 87
" Balance Capital Stock in the Honorable Company's Treasury viz.							
In 1815.....15000 0 00							
" 1816..... 5000 0 00							
		20000					
Rupees		40432	1	03	Rupees	40432	1 03

Bombay 1st January 1817.

H. DAVIES,
SECRETARY.

TABLE

STATE of the BOYS *and* GIRLS *from the last Annual Meeting, January 15th 1816, to this Day.*

REMARKS.	W. Boarders,	H. Boarders,	Free Scholars,	Day Scholars,	TOTAL.
BOYS.					
Remaining in the School on the 15th January 1816,	13	15		7	35
Since Admitted	28	9		21	58
TOTAL	41	21		28	93
Exchanged		8			8
Discharged and Absented	2	3		7	12
Remaining in the School	39	13		21	73
GIRLS.					
Remaining in the School on the 15th January 1816,	8				8
Since Admitted	43	1			44
TOTAL	51	1			52
Discharged	16	1			17
Remaining in the School	35				35
Total Boys and Girls in the School and Boarding House on this day					108
N. B. Out of these number not joined					15
Remaining this day in the Schools					93

January 14th 1817.

TABLE of PRICES for the work done in the Girls' School.

QUALITY.	Rs.	qr.	rs. per dozen.
Petticoats without bodies, ... —	2	1	00
Shifts it plain, ... —	3	0	00
Night shifts with frills, ... —	4	0	00
Men's shirts without frills, ... —	6	2	00
Men's shirts with frills, ... —	9	0	00
Boys' shirts with frills, ... —	4	2	00
Children's plain frocks, ... —	2	1	00
Children's day shifts, ... —	1	0	50
Children's night shifts, ... —	1	2	00
Children's plain trowsers, ... —	1	3	50
Children's plain pellisses, ... —	3	0	00
Children's bed gowns, ... —	2	1	00
Children's night caps with single frills, —	1	0	50
Children's spencers, ... —	1	3	50
Pillow cases, ... —	"	3	00
Table napkins, ... —	"	0	80
Neck cloths, ... —	"	2	00
Single bed sheets without seams, .. —	"	2	00
Double do. do. with two seams, .. —	1	2	40
Hemming linen and muslin, 50 yds. for —	1	0	00
Hemming cambrick, .. 33½ ditto —	1	0	00
Dungary towels, ... —	"	0	64

BOOKS

BOOKS used in the Central School Bombay.

1	Alphabetical Cards,	2*s.* 3*d.* per doz. sets,
2	Child First Book in 2 Parts,	10*s.* per hundred,
3	N. S. C. S. Book No. 2 & 3,	8*s* 2*d.* do.
4	Charity School Spelling Book P. 1st & 2d,	1*l.* 12*s.* do.
5	Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling Book P. 2d,	do. do.
6	Parables,	12*s.* do.
7	Miracles,	
8	Discourses,	
9	Sermon on the Mount,	4*s.* do.
10	Chief Truths,	do. do.
11	Ostervald's Abridgement,	do. do.
12	Catechism of the Church of England,	3*s.* do.
13	Catechism broke into short Questions,	7*s.* 6*d.* do.
14	Instructive Tales,	3*l.* 6*d.* per 25
15	Teacher's assistant,	10*s.* 6*d.* " "
16	Servants' Friend,	7*s.* 6*d.* " "
17	Admonition for Sunday Schools,	6*s.* do.
18	The Two Farmers,	7*s.* 6*d.* do.
19	Christian School Master,	1*s.* 6*d.* per each,
20	Watts's Divine Songs,	6*s.* per 50
21	Arithmetic Tables,	4½*d.* per dozen,
22	Bibles,	3*s.* 10*d.* per each,
23	Testaments,	2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per 50
24	Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of the Old and New Testaments,	5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* do.
25	History of the Old and New Testaments,	1*l.* 5*s.* per dozen,
26	Psalters,	2*l.* 10*s.* per hundred,
27	Prayer Books,	17*s.* per dozen,

LIST
OF
SUBSCRIBERS.

* Members of the Managing, or of the Ladies' Committee.
† Residing in England.
N. B. New Subscribers for the present year, are printed in Italics.

	Rupees	Rupees
A.		
Hon. Sir Alexander Anstruther, Kt.—*Vice President.*	500	150
* Lieut. Col. A. Aitchison, ...	200	100
Thomas Allport Esq.	100	50
William Ashburner, Esq.	100	50
Lieut. Anderson, 2d Bat. 9th Regiment.	50	"
H. Agar, Esq.	100	"
G. W. Anderson, Esq.	100	50
* Lady Anstruther, ...	100	"
* Mrs. Aitchison, ...	50	50
Mrs. Allport, ...	"	75
* *Mrs. Ashburner*, ...	"	50
B.		
George Brown, Esq.—*Vice President.*	800	150
Alexander Bell, Esq.	500	100
* The Revd. Archdeacon Barnes—*Vice Patron.*	500	200
S. Babington Esq, ...	100	100
Major General Charles Boye, ...	300	50
Captain H. H. Bellasis.	100	50
Mr. W. Boyce, ...	100	50
Col. Brooks, ...	100	50
J. H. Baber Esq.	200	"
Lieut. Col. W. Boye, ...	100	"
Capt. D. H. Bellasis, ...	100	"
Lieut. Col. E. Baker, ...	200	"
Lieut. Col. Barclay,—2d Bat. 8th Regiment N. I.	100	"
Capt. Ballantine, ...	150	50
Lieut. Barr, ...	"	30
* Mrs. Brown,—*Vice Patroness.*	100	100
Miss. Brooks, ...	"	30
Mrs. Babington, ...	50	50
Mrs. General Boye, ...	50	"
Mrs. Baxter, ...	25	25
Mrs. Boyce, ...	100	25
Mrs. Capt. Barnes, ...	"	30
Revd. R. Baynes, ...	150	100
Ens. W. Burrowes,—2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.	25	"
Capt. J. Burford,—2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.	25	"
Lieut. J. Barclay,—2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.	50	"
Lieut. J. Barton, ...	"	40
* *Mrs. Burr*, ...	"	20
* *Mrs. Barnes*, ...	"	1
Captain Barnwell, ...	100	50
C.		
The Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,—*Patron*	400	

	Rupees	Rupees
* J. H. Crawford, Esq.	250	100
Revd. J. Clow, ...	100	"
Revd. Thomas Carr, ...	"	100
† Capt. Carpenter, ...	100	"
Mr. Duncan Cameron, ...	75	30
† Lieutenant Col. W. Cowper, ...	200	"
Dougald Christie Esq.	200	"
William Crozier, Esq.	100	50
Dr. Gideon Colquhoun, ...	200	100
Col. Carden, H. M's. 17th Light Dragoons.	200	"
G. Corsellis Esq.	200	"
Mrs. Carr, ...	"	50
Mrs. Crawford, ...	"	100
Mrs. Christie, ...	100	"
† Miss Crozier, ...	45	"
† *T. P. Courtenay, Esq. M. P. Secretary to the India Board.*	100	"
Mrs. Carnac, ...	50	"
D.		
Revd. Henry Davies—*Secretary.*	"	100
Mrs. Deschamps, ...	30	"
J. D. De Vitre, Esq.	100	"
Capt. J. Dickenson, ...	100	"
B. Doveton, Esq.	100	"
Mrs. J. H. Dunsterville, ...	"	25
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Mrs. Dickenson, ...	30	"
Charles Daw, Esq.	"	100
J. A. Dunlop, Esq.	100	50
Mrs. Daw, ...	"	100
E.		
William Erskine, Esq.	300	100
John Elphinston Esq.—*Vice President*	300	100
The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone	300	100
* *Mrs. Elphinston*	100	"
Mrs. Ewart.	"	30
F.		
* J. Farish Esq.	100	50
Sir Roger de Faria	200	"
Mr. S. Ferrar	50	"
Capt. Frederick	150	50
Theodore Forbes Esqre.	100	50
Mansfield Forbes Esqre.	100	"
Lady de Faria	60	"
A Friend	200	"
Mrs. M. Forbes	"	100
G		
* R. T. Goodwin, Esq.	400	100
* Col. Griffith, ...	200	100
T. G. Gardener, Esq.	100	50
C. Grant, Esq.	100	"
B. W. Geraud, Esq.	50	"
Lieut. R. E. Goodridge, ...	100	"
Capt. T. W. Graham, ...	100	30
J. Gilder, Esq.	200	"
Lieut. J. G. Griffith, Horse Artillery.	100	"

Mr.

	Rupees	Rupees
Mr. Thomas Griffiths, ...	100	25
* Mrs. Goodwin, ...	"	75
Mrs. Goodfellow, ...	"	20
Mrs. Grant, ...	"	50
G. Garrow, Esq.	17½	"
H.		
† J. Hallett, Esq.	100	"
Capt. Hawkins, ...	100	50
Mr. G. Higgs, ...	30	"
Capt. R. H. Hough, ...	100	"
Col. Hunt, ...	100	"
Mrs. Hunt, ...	50	"
Ens. J. R. Hughes, ...	"	50
Major Hull, ...	100	"
† Mrs. Hough, ...	50	"
Major Hodgson, ...	50	25
Mrs. Hodgson	50	25
Mrs. Hawkins, ...	60	45
Capt G. Hutchinson,—2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I. ..	25	"
Revd. Mr. Harner, Missionary. .... £ 2.	16	"
* [redacted], ...	[redacted]	[redacted]
J.		
† Commissioner Johnstone, ...	200	"
J. J. Inverarity, Esq.	100	50
J. Jukes, Esq.	100	50
Dr. A. Jukes, ...	100	50
E. Ironside Esq.	200	100
Capt. C. B. James, ...	100	"
W, A, Jones Esq.	100	50
* Mrs. Inverarity, ...	"	50
Mrs. Col. Johnson, ...	"	30
Capt, J. Jeakes, ...	100	50
Mrs. Jukes,	"	30
K.		
William Kennedy, Esq.	150	50
C. Keys Esq.	200	"
T. Keate Esq.	200	50
A. Kevork, ...	"	30
Lieut. G. A. Knight, ...	40	"
Major G. Kemp, ...	60	30
Lieut. Col. Kennedy, ...	100	"
L.		
† John Leckie Esq.	400	"
Capt. Laurence, ...	100	50
Capt. Levingston, ...	30	30
Col. Llewellin, ...	100	50
* Major. Lyall, ...	100	50
Mr. F. Lugrin, ...	60	30
Lieut. Col. Leighton, ...	200	"
Mr. Lumsden, ...	50	"
Major. General Laurence, ...	300	100
Mrs. Lugrin, ...	20	"
Mrs. Livingston, ...	30	"
* *Mrs. Capt. Lewis*	"	25
M		
Henry Meriton, Esq.	500	300
David Malcolm, Esq.	100	50
Saville Marriott, Esq.	100	50

Mr.

	Rupees	Rupees
Mr. John Mason, ...	50	10
J. A. Maxwell Esq.	100	"
+ W. T. Money, Esq. M. P.	300	"
+ Mrs. W. T. Money, ...	200	"
Dr. Hill Morgan, ...	100	50
W. A. Morgan, Esq.	100	50
Capt. R. Morgan, ...	80	20
James Morley, Esq.	70	30
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Lieut. J. Mack, ...	200	60
Dr. Milne, ...	100	50
J. Morrison, Esq.	200	"
Col. Morris, ...	100	"
Mr. G. de Mello, ...	"	50
Mrs. Maxwell, ...	20	"
Mrs. Capt. Morgan, ...	20	"
Mrs. MacVeigh, ...	15	"
Miss. Mason.	15	5
J. G. Merl, Esq.	"	40
+ *The Hon'ble Capt. Maude R. N.*	45	"
Mrs. Middleton, ...	[illegible]	50
Capt. MacDonald, ...	50	"
N		
H. E. The Right. Hon'ble, Sir. Evan Nepean, Bart. President	600	300
Lieut. General Sir. Miles Nightingal, K. C. B. V. *President.*	300	200
* William Newnham. Esq.	100	100
Charles Norris, Esq.	100	50
* Benjamin Noton, Esq.	100	50
* Lady Nightingall *Patroness,*	100	100
O		
+ Lieut. Ottey His Majesty's 65th, Regiment.	50	"
The Officers of the 1st, Batt. 3d, Regiment N. I.	"	200
Lieut. Col. Osborne, ...	100	"
Mrs. Col. Osborne.	"	80
P		
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Capt. Pierce, Horse Artillery, ...	100	50
E. Philips, Esq.	150	"
G. L. Prendergast, Esq.	250	"
* Mrs. Pelly, ...	"	100
Capt. E. Pearson, 2d. Bat. 7th Regiment, ...	100	"
Ensign Geo ; Paul, Ditto.	100	"
R.		
+ J. G. Remington, Esq.	400	"
J. R. Reid, Esq.	100	50
Lieut. R. Robertson, ...	50	"
Lieut. J. G. Richards, 6th Regiment.	50	"
Lieut. Col. Roome, ...	100	"
Lieut. J. J. Richards, Engineers.	30	"
J. Romer, Esq.	200	50
* Mrs. Riddle, ...	100	50
Mrs. Reel, ...	45	"
Lieut. T. Roome,—2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.	100	"

R.

	Rupees	Rupees
S.		
R. E. Stephenson, Esq.	250	100
Henry Shank, Esq.	300	"
J. Sandwith, Esq.	100	"
William Shotton, Esq.	150	50
† John Smith Esq.	200	"
Capt. J. Snodgrass, ...	50	30
J. J. Sparrow, Esq.	100	50
John Stewart, Esq.	200	100
Capt. W. W. Stewart, ...	200	"
Dr. R. Stenart, ...	300	100
Col. Lionel Smith, ...	400	"
Lieut J. Sheriff,—4th Regiment.	50	"
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Capt. William Sandwith, ...	80	"
Capt. Stockoe, ...	30	"
Assistant Surgeon Strachan, ...	30	"
Mrs. Capt. Stewart, ...	50	"
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Mrs. Stephenson, ...	60	"
Mrs. John Stewart, ...	"	100
Mrs. Shubrick, ...	50	"
Capt. G. Syddenham, ...	200	100
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Capt. R. Surpitch, ...	50	"
Mrs. Capt. Strover, ...	50	"
Mrs. Stokoe, ...	20	"
Mrs. Lieut. Sealy, ...	"	30
T.		
* Richard Torin, Esq.	200	100
Dr. J. Taylor, ...	100	50
Capt. J. S. Tovey, ...	100	"
* Mrs. Torin, ...	"	100
Mrs Taylor, ...	15	"
Revd. W. Thomas, Bangalore, ...	100	"
Capt. Tarbutt, H. C. Ship Apollo, ...	200	"
W.		
* Revd. Nicholas Wade, *Superintendent,*	200	100
Francis Warden, Esq.	400	100
† Major F. Warden, ...	150	100
* J. Wedderburn, Esq.	100	50
† Col. Wilson, ...	200	"
* O. Woodhouse, Esq.	200	50
Mr. Henry Wooler, ...	100	50
D. W.	200	"
R. Woodhouse, Esq.	100	"
W. H. Wathen, Esq.	50	25
R. Wallace Esq.	50	"
Capt. R. M. Whish, ...	100	"
J. Williams, Esq.	200	80
T. Warden, Esq.	200	100
Mrs. Warden, ...	"	100
* Mrs. Wade, ...	50	50
Major Willis, ...	"	90
* *Lieut. M. Wood, 2d 7th, N. I.*	25	"
* *Lieut. Edward Willock, Horse Artillery,*	70	"
Mrs. Williams, ...	"	80
* *Lieut. White,*	"	80

THE

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

The Education

OF THE POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY:

WITH A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

INSTITUTED JANUARY 29TH 1815.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS.

No. 1, Church Gate street.

1818.

Officers 1818.

PRESIDENT,

The Right Hon. Sir EVAN NEPEAN, Bart.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PATRON,

The Right Revd. the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Lt. Gen. Sir MILES NIGHTINGALL, K. C. B. } *Members of Council.*
ALEXANDER BELL, ESQ. }
GUY LENOX PRENDERGAST, ESQ. }

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, *Knt. Recorder.*

HENRY MERITON, ESQ. *Superintender of Marine.*

VICE PATRON,

The Ven. the ARCHDEACON of BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.		*DIRECTRESSES.*
	All Clergymen; and	Lady NIGHTINGALL, *Patroness;*
UNTIL 1819:	Col. Griffith,	Mrs. Middleton,
	Mr. O. Woodhouse,	Mrs. Prendergast,
	Mr. Newnham,	Lady Anstruther,
	Mr. Wedderburn,	Mrs. Aitchison,
	Capt. E. H. Bellasis,	Mrs. Wade,
	Capt. I. R. Lawrence,	Mrs. Goodwin,
		Mrs. Ashburner,
		Mrs. Riddell,
UNTIL 1820:	Mr. Michie Forbes,	Mrs. Barr,
	Mr. Erskine,	Mrs. Barnes,
	Mr. Warden,	Mrs. Dickenson,
	Sir R. De Faria,	Mrs. Jackson,
	Dr. Taylor,	Mrs. Grant,
	Mr. Shotton,	Mrs. Livingston,
		Mrs. Farish,

Treasurer..... Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Secretary..... Revd. H Davies.
Surgeon..... Mr. J. A. Maxwell.
Clerk..... Mr. C. R. Vassy.

BOMBAY CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

Superintendent, ...Revd. N. Wade, *Senior Chaplain.*
Master of the Boys' School, ..Mr. R. Blair, *Acting.*
Mistress of the Girls' School, Mrs. R. Mackenzie.

Tannah School.

Superintendent, ... Revd. Robert Baynes, *Chaplain.*
Master, ...Serjeant Thompson.

Surat School.

Superintendent,..... Revd. Thomas Carr, *Chaplain.*
Master, ... Serjeant Hessing.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry room at ten o'clock.

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of the Lady Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the second Wednesday in every month at the Vestry room at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary: for the boys, to the managing Committee; and for the girls, to the Ladies' Committee.

The *annual meeting* is held in the month of January.

The *annual sermon* is preached in the month of June.

The rules of the Society with the two former reports may he procured on application at the Vestry.

Extract

Extracts from the Rules.

First, THE early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European Society of this place, to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen, in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Twenty Second, The Society will establish and maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Twenty Third, The Schools shall be open at all times to the visitation of Subscribers, who are requested to suggest to the Committee any measures which may in their opinion be necessary for the advancement of the objects of the Charity.

Forty ninth, All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children, but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth,

Fiftieth, In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given:

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every Case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty First, No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of four years, or above the age of fourteen, and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty Second, The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion

according

according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty Third, Prayers shall be regularly read in the School, twice every week-day; vizt, In the morning before the school business commences, and in the afternoon before the Children are dismissed.

Fifty Fourth, The Children shall regularly attend the Public Divine Service.

Fifty Seventh, At or before the time of superannuation, it shall be endeavored to bind out the Boys as apprentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifty Eighth, Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairman with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty Ninth, Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth, The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants of the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it:

it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is, ——

For a whole boarder — — *ten rupees,*
For a half boarder — — *five rupees,*
For a day scholar — *from one to four rupees.*

Sixty First, Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty Second, No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such child has had the small-pox, or been inoculated with the cow-pox; and no child with a cutaneous eruption, or infectious disorder shall be received.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the third ANNUAL MEETING, held on the ninth day of February 1818.

HENRY MERITON Esq. VICE PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The Report of the Managing Committee having been read by the Archdeacon.

RESOLVED,

1, *That the thanks of the Society be given to the Managing Committee for the very satisfactory account of their proceedings during the year, now read.*

2, *That the said report be adopted, and that 500 copies be printed, for the use of the Subscribers, under the direction of the Committee.*

3, *That 50 copies be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a request that one copy may be transmitted to each member of the Court of Directors, and of the India Board,*

4, *That the Archdeacon, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Farish, be appointed a Subcommittee for the purpose of auditing the accounts, and that they be requested to make their report to the Managing Committee.*

19, *The Children both of the boys' and girls' school being prepared to undergo an examination before the meeting agreeably to the regulation, the meeting regret that the lateness of the hour, and the circumstance that most of the members are under the necessity of immediately attending at their offices, prevent their complying with the regulation on this day; but they have the greatest satisfaction in recording the testimony borne to the proficiency, good order, and moral behaviour of the children, for which they are much indebted to the parental care, attention, and assiduity of the Master and Mistress.*

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Archdeacon, to the Directors, to the Lady Patroness and Directresses, to the Treasurer, Secretary, and Surgeon, and also to Rev. N. Wade, Rev. T. Carr, and Rev. R. Baynes.

The vote of thanks to the Lady Patroness and Directresses was ordered to be specially communicated to them by the Chairman of the meeting.

The following Directors went out by rotation in January 1818.

Mr. Crawford,
Mr. Farish,
Major A. Aitchison,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Noton,

REPORT

OF THE

Managing Committee:

FEBRUARY 1818.

THE Managing Committee of the Society for promoting the education of the poor, in laying before the subscribers a review of their proceedings within the last year, regret that they are not able to report the completion of their arrangements in the permanent establishment of the school, in consequence of no reply having yet been received to the communication made on the subject to the authorities in England. The Committee however, are confident, that another year will not be allowed

to

to pass away without their being able to congratulate the subscribers on the complete establishment of the institution on a footing corresponding with their wishes.

The two principal difficulties under which the Society continue to labour, and which most materially affect all their arrangements, are a competent and permanent master, and proper buildings for the accommodation of the several objects of the charity.

The subscribers at the last annual meeting determined, that immediate application should be made to the National Society for a master, in the event of no such person being previously engaged by the Court of Directors. Accordingly, by the direction of the Special Board (to whom by the regulations the appointment of a master belongs), application to this effect was made to the Secretary of the National Society, and despatched early in June last. In applying to the National Society, the Committee rely on the assurance of every assistance which that Society has most handsomely offered; and, before the termination of the present year, they trust the school will be placed under a person trained in the national system under the immediate superintendence of

the

the Society, and fully qualified to perform the duties of his office: at the same time, a bill for 250£ was forwarded to defray the expences of the master's passage, and it is intended that his salary should commence from the date of his embarkation.

In order to remedy some of the difficulties which the Society experienced in procuring proper buildings, a representation was made by the Committee to Government, in April 1816, who, with the liberality with which they have always countenanced the Society, "authorized the Ladies' "Committee to engage for the accommodation "of the girls' school, any building that might be "convenient for that purpose, until the Gover- "nor in Council should receive an answer from "the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the refe- "rence made to them on the subject of the cha- "rity, or until some further more convenient ar- "rangements could be made for their comforta- "ble accommodation."

The Committee noticed this assistance from the Government in the last report, stating, that, under the sanction of the Government, a house had been hired by the Ladies' Committee at the rent of 150 rupees per month; this house has been since

changed

changed for another, in every respect better suited to the purpose; which has been engaged at 140 rupees per month, for three years certain.

But the difficulty with respect to a proper house for the boys' school still remains. In order however that the Society may clearly understand the circumstances relative to the house at present occupied by the master and boys, it is necessary to state briefly the history of the old charity school to which the house belongs.

In the year 1715, the Revd. R. Cobbe, then Chaplain at this Presidency, obtained a subscription from the British inhabitants towards building the present Church of St. Thomas: which being completed in 1718, Mr. Cobbe succeeded in obtaining a second subscription from many pious and benevolent individuals, towards setting up and maintaining a charity school "for the teaching poor children, and instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion"; in which good work there appears to have been both encouragement and some assistance afforded him by the London society for promoting Christian knowledge.

From that period, however, for many years, nothing is now well known respecting the charity, but

but during the government of Mr. Bouchier (about 1750) the charity stood possessed of funds amounting to rs. 15,500, besides the present school house and the yard in which it stands. In the year 1772, the executors of Governor Hodges paid into the treasury on account of the school upwards of 20,000 rs.; previously to which period, the funds of this charity are stated by the records to have been always lodged in the hands of the Governor, who gave due credit for interest thereon: the records further shew, that interest was regularly allowed on the amount paid into the Company's treasury from the time it was placed there. But the expences of the charity school being allowed to exceed the annual amount of interest, and no new subscriptions being added, the fund was gradually diminished; and the credit on the Company's books on the 30th April 1788, was only 3,194 rs. At that time the number of boys in the school was *twelve*; nor does it appear that it was ever larger: they were taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and were entirely maintained and clothed at the expence of the charity.

About that period, the late Senior Chaplain and two other gentlemen, the Churchwarden and the Comptroller, connected with him in the manage-

ment

ment of the school, recommended to the Government, to unite with the school fund another charitable fund, which stood on the Company's books under the name of "the church fund"; and "which" they state "had accumulated by charitable donations for the purpose of relieving and "maintaining decayed and indigent persons, who "have little or no other means of subsistence." This was done by an order of Government in March 1789; the amount however of the united fund is not stated, but it appears to have amounted in 1792 to rupees 41,892: at the same time twelve boys, the same number as in 1788, were educated and maintained by the charity: the expences of these twelve boys are stated to have been for the year 1792, 3,557 rupees, exclusive of the repairs of the house, which appear to have been always discharged by the Government, since the time that the funds and estate of the charity were taken into its hands.

It is most worthy of notice that in the diary of this charity for the year 1796, there is entered an official letter from the Government of Bombay to the managers of the school, conveying the copy of a letter from the Government of Madras, with the Revd. Dr. Bell's report of the school under his superintendence; saying that "as the military

male

" male orphan asylum has flourished under a sys-
" tem *altogether new*, they were desirous of dif-
" fusing the mode of teaching practised there,
" which they recommended as deserving the at-
" tention of those who interest themselves in the
" welfare of the rising generation." This report with the high testimony prefixed, Dr. Bell published in 1797 on his arrival in England, in a little duodecimo pamphlet, under the title of " An experiment in education, made at the male asylum at Madras."

In replying to this communication, the managers say, " They have perused Dr. Bell's report with
" the highest satisfaction, and they think it would
" be a most desirable object to adopt a similar
" institution at this Presidency;" they then "most
" earnestly recommend to the Hon'ble Board that,
" under the patronage of the Government, sub-
" scription books should be opened for the purpose
" of encreasing the funds of the charity school,
" and rendering the benefits thereof more exten-
" sive;" they observe "In Dr. Bell's report, it ap-
" pears that the Government of Fort St. George
" agreed to bear one half the expence of the asy-
" lum, whilst the number of children did not ex-
" ceed one hundred; a similar encouragement at
" this Presidency, would, we have no doubt, be
attended

" attended with most beneficial effect." In case a subscription should be effected, they leave it a " matter of consideration whether the Church " fund should not be returned to its original pur- " pose."

Nothing however appears to have been done further towards the enlargement of the school, or the introduction of the Madras system. In December 1797, at a meeting of the managers of the charity school, who then consisted of the Senior Chaplain together with the Civil Paymaster and the Sheriff of the county, it was resolved, that " as the funds " of the charity school are yearly decreasing, the " number of boys be limited to ten." And they have never since exceeded that number. An account of the charity school funds in the hands of the Hon'ble Company, from Mr. Fawcett, the Accountant general, as they stood on the 30th April 1797, is entered; by which it appears that the balance in favour of the charity was then rs. 30,662-0-53. The school house was stated the year before to be in a ruinous condition.

On the 30th April 1806, by an account from Mr. Elphinston, Accountant general, entered on the books of the school, the balance in favour of the charity was then rupees 13,422; since which time

time no official account of the fund appears to have been furnished. The capital of the consolidated fund has probably been now reduced not only by the expence of the school, but by several pensions which have at different times been granted for the support of decayed servants belonging to the Church establishment. The Government however have always continued to maintain and educate the *ten boys*; for which purpose, the average expence of their maintenance, nearly 200 rupees, has been allowed to be drawn monthly, besides the annual clothing bill which has generally amounted to about rupees 750.

But no repairs of consequence have since been made on the house which has been long in a dilapidated state, and was stated by the superintending Engineer in 1813, to be an unfit residence during the rains, and to be incapable of effectual repairs.

On the institution of the present Society in 1815, it appeared an object in every respect most desirable, that the two charities should be united; an arrangement however which the Governor in Council did not think proper to comply with, without the previous sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in England; to whom, it is understood,

a proposition to this effect has been submitted by Government, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favour of the general interests of the Society: and from the liberality which the Hon'ble Court shewed a few years since to the orphan asylum at Madras, the Committee are confident that a recommendation in support of such an institution as the Bombay Education Society will meet with a favourable consideration.

Should the Honorable Court be pleased to afford the assistance requested, the Society trust they shall be enabled to construct a building suitable for all the objects of the institution on the original school ground. The situation is good, being very near the Church, and in a convenient part of the town; the yard also is sufficiently spacious, and might probably be so arranged as to afford every accommodation required; and leave a small court as a play ground for the children, and for the free circulation of air. Immediately contiguous to the school ground, is a house which has for many years been rented by government at 50 rs. monthly, and appropriated for the accommodation of the master, and as a dormitory for some of the children; in the mean time the boys belonging to the Society continue to occupy the old buildings, through the permission of the Government and the Senior Chaplain; and although

though no union has permanently taken place between the old and new institutions, yet the boys belonging to each are under the direction of the same master, and are in every respect educated, fed, and clothed in the same manner.

By the permission also of the Government, the sums usually paid from the Hon'ble Company's treasury, as stated in a preceding paragraph towards educating and maintaining the *ten boys* of the old charity, are now paid to this Society, and credited on the general account. From the economical system introduced by the Committee last year in the board and diet, the sums thus received from the Government have been rendered more effectual to their purpose, and by these means contribute to the support of more than the ten children whom alone they used before to educate and maintain.

Having thus briefly stated the history of the old charity school, and its connection with the present institution, the Committee proceed to the application of the Society's resources, and to detail the state of the two central schools at the presidency; and here they beg leave first to notice the exertions and success of the Ladies' Committee in the girls' school.

There

There remained in this school, when the last report was printed, 35 girls; there have since been admitted 35, & 17 discharged, so that the school now consits of 53 girls; of whom 4 are day scholars who have been admitted at the expence of their friends, and 49 are educated and maintained by the Society. For some of these children a small portion of the expence is borne by the parents; a circumstance not of so much importance to the Society in a pecuniary way, as tending to shew the value set on a christian education, and the readiness with which these poor people (most of them private soldiers, and many of them invalids and pensioners) deduct from their little means to secure its benefits for their children: and it is very desireable in many respects, and tends to mutual benefit, that some portion of the expence, however small, should be defrayed by the parents in every case where it can reasonably be done. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, in the girls' school, all the children are the offspring of Europeans; the custom of the pagan natives not permitting their female children to partake the advantages of education.

The good order and proficiency of the girls is most satisfactory, and it is highly gratifying to observe their general behaviour, and the regularity and

and decency of their appearance, both in and out of the school. Their needle work is strictly confined to the plainest and most useful kind, and the Ladies' Committee request the friends of the institution to furnish the school with whatever work of that sort they are able.

In the boys' school the Managing Committee have admitted 114, and 31 have been discharged; the number remaining in the school on the 1st of January was 83, including the ten boys of the old institution; of these 61 are the offspring of Europeans, 9 are native Christians, 7 Parsees, 1 Mahomedan, and 5 Hindoos: all the natives and 9 of the Europeans are day scholars, 10 are partially maintained, and 42 are entirely boarded and clothed by the Society; the whole are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, according to the national system. The number discharged will appear large when compared with the number in the school, and with the short time the institution has existed; but it should be remembered, that many of these children had grown to a considerable age, ignorant of letters, when the institution commenced; the necessitous circumstances of their parents compelled them to leave the school, as soon as employment offered: the boys now in the school, are for the most part younger, and will probably

probably continue, until they shall have reaped more fully the advantages to be derived from the education afforded them.

The manner of disposing of these boys, when they came to be dismissed, has ever been from the commencement of the institution, a most important consideration with the Committee; the subscribers have already expressed their wish that the boys should be taught such useful trades or branches of industry, as might be found most adviseable; and at the last annual meeting they authorized the Committee to expend such sums of money, as might be necessary for this purpose. But in endeavouring to fulfil the wishes of the subscribers, the Committee have experienced some difficulties, incident to every new institution, which would not allow them at present to enter on any permanent or fixed plan. The Society is also well aware that peculiar local circumstances prevent their employing the boys in many occupations to which in England they would naturally betake themselves; and of those callings which are still open, the Committee are not decided as to which might be pursued with the most advantage. In this state of things it could not fail to be highly gratifying to the Committee to receive a proposal from the Government to employ some of the boys in a public

lic capacity. The proposal requested the Committee to " report, if any of the boys, the offspring of " Europeans, now in the charity school, were sufficiently advanced in their education, as to admit of their being employed under the revenue " surveyor in Guzerat, under whose care and superintendence they might qualify themselves in " the principles of surveying; and thus form a class " of servants, who may hereafter be advantageously " employed in several branches of the public service, particularly in those of the Engineers and " the Collectors of the land revenue."

" A monthly allowance of fifteen rupees will " be made to each boy by Government, and they " will be recommended to the particular attention " of Major Williams, and of the Clergyman at " the station, who would no doubt readily attend " to their moral and religious conduct. An arrangement to be made for their being boarded, " messed, and clothed out of that allowance."

" They will be required to enter into convenants " to serve the Hon'ble Company for five years, " under such a salary as their qualifications may " entitle them to expect, subject to the recommendation of the Surveyor, and the approbation " of the Government."

In

In replying to this communication, the Committee expressed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council their very grateful sense of the proposal which had been made of employing the boys of the school, so advantageous to the best interests of the boys, and tending in the most effectual and desirable manner to promote the object and usefulness of the Society.

It was therefore with great regret, that the Committee were under the necessity of reporting, that they had no boy at present in the central school qualified for such an employment above the age of twelve years; and which they were fearful the Governor in Council would deem to be an age too young for the duties required.

The Committee however will be most anxious to avail themselves of the proposal, whenever an opportunity shall occur, and of placing such boys as shall be qualified, under the servants of the Company in the manner proposed; where no doubt their previous knowledge, moral principles, and habits of industry acquired in the school, will render them at all times honest and useful.

The Committee will also thankfully receive from the subscribers or other charitably disposed persons,

sons, any proposition for the employment of these children in any manner which may be conducive to their future welfare; being satisfied from the great attention paid to their moral habits whilst at the school, that with a little instruction and kind treatment they would some prove themselves most valuable assistants in any duty to which their attention might be directed, either in the sedentary duties of the office or the counting house, or the more labouring occupations of the mechanic.

Hitherto, and in their former reports, the Committee have had to detail the state of the schools at the Presidency alone; but the designs which the Society have from the beginning contemplated, are not limited to the seat of Government, but to be extended to the surrounding country, and to the out-stations, as far as means shall be found to sustain the expence. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction they now state, that during the year two schools have been formed in union with, and under the protection of the Society; the one at Surat, the other at Tannah; both of these schools are under the immediate superintendence of the Clergymen at those stations, and in both the system of education is the same as that pursued in the central school.

The

The Revd. Thomas Carr, the Chaplain at Surat, succeeded in establishing a school there in the spring of 1817; it consisted at first of about 18 children; considerable difficulties however presented themselves in endeavouring to procure a proper master: the two first persons who were employed for this purpose, were found on trial to be ill qualified for their situation; at one time indeed there was no Master, and Mr. Carr then undertook for some weeks to attend the school himself, rather than that the children should disperse for want of an instructor. In the beginning of November the present master took charge, and the school gradually improves; 22 children now attend, of whom 11 are European boys, 2 Armenians, 5 Parsees, 2 Hindoos; there are also two female children, the orphans of the late schoolmaster, who died soon after he gave up the school; these girls live in the school, and are supported by a small subscription; the boys are all day-scholars.

The school at Tannah was instituted early in the year by the Revd H. Davies, late Chaplain there, under the patronage of S. Babington Esq. the Judge and Magistrate, and for which a donation of 100 rs. was advanced by the Bishop of Calcutta, on his Lordship's late visitation at Bombay

bay. Mr. Davies being obliged to return to England for his health, the school has since been superintended by the Revd. Robert Baynes, his successor. It consisted a few months since of 44 children, 20 the offspring of Europeans, and 24 Natives, mostly Parsees. At the commencement however of the present disturbances in the Mahratta territories, many of the native families fled from Tannah to the Island of Bombay for security; and a great part of the European soldiers being ordered on field service, the school was nearly deserted. The school however re-opened soon after Christmas, and the number of children is daily increasing.

In reporting the formation of these schools, the Committee congratulate the subscribers on the field which is opening for their exertions and their benevolence; fresh opportunities are afforded for extending a Christian education to the hapless children of Europeans, scattered in a heathen land, and rescuing them from the evils and idolatry into which, but for the assistance of the Society, there is too much reason to suppose they would otherwise sink.

The Committee therefore believe they only anticipated the general wishes of the subscribers, when

when they resolved to allow the monthly sum of 50 rupees to each of these schools; and at the same time assuring the chaplains, under whose care these schools were placed, that there was no assistance the Society could contribute towards their success which they would not most cheerfully afford.

Mr. Carr, however, has been enabled to maintain the expences of the school at Surat, without drawing on the Society for any part of the sum which the Committee were willing to place at his disposal; and this he has effected by means of small payments from the parents or friends of the children, and by the sacramental collections.

As the services of the Society become thus extended, it is gratifying to observe that its usefulness and popularity continue to encourage new subscriptions to its funds.

The Society has now existed three years, during which time the contributions which have been received towards its benevolent designs, have exceeded half a lac of rupees (nearly £7000), for which the Society is solely indebted to the voluntary subscriptions of individuals. During the first year, 1815, there were received 28,520 rupees;

rupees; during 1816, 17,569 rupees; and in the last year 10,375 rupees; in all 56,464 rs. (equal to 7308 £ sterling); of which 33,548 have been as benefactions, and 22,916 as annual subscriptions. There are also several sums of money subscribed, which are not included in the above statement, because they still remain in arrear and have not been paid into the hands of the treasurer; and in stating the amount of each year, no account is made of interest on the 20,000 rupees deposited in the Company's Treasury, subject to such rate as the Company might direct, but on which no interest whatever has yet been received.

Of the receipts for the year, upwards of 2000 rupees were contributed by the British inhabitants of Surat, in addition to subscriptions formerly made at that place; and of this, more than 700 rs. was the collection made there after a sermon for the benefit of the Institution by the Revd. Thomas Carr. The Committee also express their sincere thanks of acknowledgement, for the sum of 1,100 rs. obtained, through the kind assistance of Captain Thew of the Artillery, from the ladies and gentlemen at Dapoorie near Poonah.

In addition to the sums which the Committee have stated above as received towards the general purposes

purposes of the Society, they report with the highest satisfaction the institution of a new and separate fund, called the "Girls' clothing fund;" it exceeds 6000 rs., raised chiefly amongst the ladies of the settlement through the benevolent exertions of Lady Nightingall, the Lady Patroness; it is intended to form a capital stock, the interest of which may pay all expences attending the clothing of the girls; to this fund it is intended should also be paid all monies arising from needle work done in the school, and which in the last year have amounted to about 100 rupees.

Immediately after the formation of the Society in 1815, an application was made for a supply of elementary schools books, to the Society in London for promoting Christian knowledge; this supply was received early in 1816. But it is now nearly exhausted, in consequence of the distributions which the Society have made at different times to military and other schools, much in want of them; and lately to the new schools at Surat and Tannah. For the future, the Committee purpose to obtain whatever may be required in this way from the "District Committee of the Society for pro-"moting Christian knowledge", which has been since instituted here, under the patronage of the Bishop, for the Archdeaconry of Bombay; and which

which Committee have stated, that it will be an object of their first concern to supply the Society for promoting the education of the poor, with the holy scriptures, the liturgy, and such elementary school books as are accustomed to be used in schools conducted on the national system.

In concluding, it is unnecessary for the Committee to assure the Society that their unceasing attention shall be directed to a successful completion of the arrangements now in progress, and to the general advancement of the interests and prosperity of the Institution. Many difficulties presented themselves at the commencement, which the patient perseverance and the liberal contributions of the Subscribers could alone have enabled the Committee to overcome; much however is required to be done, and the institution must still be considered in its infancy: whilst therefore the Committee acknowledge with sincere thanks the support they have hitherto received, they look forward with confidence to a continuance of it, as long as the funds entrusted to their care shall be faithfully and prudently applied. The field indeed is worthy of every exertion, and the efforts of the Committee will be bounded only by their ability.

Already have the Committee witnessed in a powerful

werful degree the blessings of the institution, in the short time it has existed; and no stronger evidence need be adduced, of the great want of such an institution in Bombay, and of the benefits likely to result from its efforts, than the fact of there having been already presented to the Committee, the names of some hundred children, the offspring of Europeans, as candidates for admission; many of whom are entire orphans and left totally destitute in a foreign and heathen land, some have lost their fathers or mothers, and others are the children of soldiers invalided from the public service. When the wretched circumstances and the moral condition of these children are considered, the extension to them of an education, combining rational discipline with religious instruction, is an act as well of political wisdom as of sacred duty, and cannot fail to be attended with the happiest effects; the influence of such an education will determine the principles and practice of many, and be wholly lost on none; the descendants of protestant Christians will be rescued from vice and idolatry, and be educated and confirmed in the religion of their fathers; and as the uniform operation of the system, in every succeeding year, produces its regular return of piety and virtue, the mass of the community will feel a sensible effect of these repeated infusions; the growing numbers

of

of good men disposed and qualified to perpetuate the transcript of their morals and faith in the hearts of the young, "who will command their children and their household after them," will be the visible fruits of the Society's active benevolence; and it is impossible to calculate the extent of the benefit, which, by the blessing of Providence, and the vigorous application of the means in our possession, may be thus wrought in the moral and religious character of society.

N. B. Since the annual meeting in February, against which this report was prepared, a communication has been received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in reply to the application of the Society; but no conclusive arrangement has yet been formed, as to the extent of the Hon'ble Court's assistance.

APPENDIX.

Dr.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNT FROM 1st JAN. TO 31st DEC. 1817.—Cr.

To Printing the Report, Advertisements &c. ..			492	2 50	By Balance in the Treasurer's hand at the last Annual Meeting, ...	5664	2 36
" Stationary, ...			292	2 29	" Capital stock in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, ...	20000	0 00
" Boarding & Lodging,		3,192 1 41			" Gentlemen's Benefactions, ... 1091 ,, ,,		
" Schooling, ...		.. 293 ,, ,,			" Ladies'——Ditto, ... 555 ,, ,,	1646	00
" Clothing, ... }	Boys,	.. 651 3 85					
" Master's salary, ...		.. 817 ,, ,,			" Gentlemen's annual Subscriptions, 5,249 ,, ,,		
" House rent, ...		.. 600 ,, ,,	5,554	1 26	" Ladies'——Ditto, ... 1,780 ,, ,,	7029	0 00
" Boarding & Lodging,		2,597 2 68					
" Schooling, ...		..... ,, ,,			" Collection after a sermon by the Revd. N. Wade in January 1817. 560 ,, ,,		
" Clothing, ... }	Girls,	.. 772 3 72			" Ditto——ditto. by the Revd. R. Baynes in June 1817..... 443 ,, ,,	1003	0 00
" Mistress's salary, ...		.. 600 ,, ,,					
" House rent, ...		1,680 ,, ,,	5,650	2 40	" Schooling of Boys ..... 412 ,, ,,		
" Ordinary Expences, Servants, &c. &c.....			677	1 25	" Ditto——,, Girls, ... 325 ,, ,,	737	
" Cash in the Treasurer's hand, ...			6,915	0 82			
" Balance, Capital Stock in the H. C's. Treasury,			20,000	0 00	" Collection after a sermon at Surat, by the Revd. Thos. Carr, ...	704	0 00
" Tannah School, ...			150	0 00	" Payments from the Government on account of the old Charity School, ...	2891	1 56
" Bill on London for 250 £. at 2s 3d. is.....			2222	0 60	" House rent for Boys' School,..... 600 ,, ,,		
" Interest on the above sums.					" Ditto ,, Girls' School,..... 1,680 ,, ,,	2,280	0 00
					" Interest on the above sums, ...		

STATE

TABLE

STATE of the BOYS and GIRLS in the Central Schools, from January 14th 1817, to 1st January 1818.

REMARKS.	W. Boarders,	H. Boarders,	DayScholars,	TOTAL,
BOYS.				
Remaining 14th January 1817,	39	13	21	73
Ditto on the old foundation,	10	00	00	10
Since admitted or exchanged,	18	3	25	46
Total	67	16	46	129
Absented and exchanged,	00	8	19	27
Discharged and gone on public service,	2	00	00	2
Remaining in the school,	65	8	27	100
GIRLS.				
Remaining 14th January 1817,	35	00	00	35
Since admitted	31	00	4	35
Total	66	00	4	70
Discharged and gone into service,	5	00	00	5
Ditto and absented,	10	00	2	12
Remaining in the school,	51	00	2	53
TOTAL BOYS & GIRLS in the School and Boarding-house on 1st January,				153

TABLE of PRICES for the work done in the Girls' School.

QUALITY.	Rs.	Qr.	Rs. Per dozen.
Petticoats without bodies, ... —	2	1	,,
Shifts if plain, ... —	3	,,	,,
Night shifts with frills, ... —	4	,,	,,
Men's shirts without frills, .. . —	6	2	,,
Men's shirts with frills, ... —	9	,,	,,
Boys' shirts with frills, ... —	4	2	,,
Children's plain frocks, ... —	2	1	,,
Children's day shifts, ... —	1	,,	50
Children's night shifts, ... —	1	2	,,
Children's plain trowsers, ... —	1	3	50
Children's plain pelisses, ... —	3	,,	,,
Children's bed gowns, ... —	2	1	,,
Children's night caps with single frills —	1	,,	50
Children's spencers, ... —	1	3	50
Pillow cases, ... —	,,	3	,,
Table napkins, ... —	,,	,,	80
Neckcloths, ... —	,,	2	,,
Single bed sheets without seams, .. —	,,	2	,,
Double do. do. with two seams, .. —	1	2	40
Hemming linen and muslin, 50 yds. for —	1	,,	,,
Hemming cambrick, .. 33½ ditto —	1	,,	,,
Dungary towels, ... —	,,	,,	61

BOOKS used in the Central Schools, Bombay.

	Price for ten. Rs.	qr.	rs.
Leaves, or cards, being the National Society central school book.....No. 1 —	1	—	—
National Society central school book.....No. 2 —	—	—	86
Ditto———ditto.....No. 3 —	—	—	86
Child's first book, part 1st and 2d.....—	—	2	15
Mrs. Trimmer's spelling book, part 1.....—	—	1	72
Ditto ———ditto———— part 2..... —	1	1	16
Parables of our Saviour,.....—	—	—	88
Miracles, do.....—	—	—	88
Discourses, do. .....—	—	—	88
Sermon on the mount,.....—	—	—	88
Chief truths,.....—	—	—	88
Ostervald's abridgment of the history of the Bible,....—	—	—	88
Sellon's———do.....—	—	1	80
Arithmetical tables, ...per dozen—	—	—	80
The Church Catechism, ...—	—	—	64
Catechism broke into short questions,.....—	—	1	06
Lewis's Catechism,.....—	1	1	20
Watt's Hymns,..... .....—	—	2	56
History of the old and new Testament,.....per dozen—	13	1	33
Psalters,.....—	2	2	80
Prayer books,..... .....—	7	2	—
Testaments,.....—	9	—	—
Bibles,..... .....—	20	—	—
Mrs. Trimmer's Teacher's Assistant,.....*single*—	1	3	46
Slates, copy-books, and writing materials at very low prices.			

The above books, being such as are required in all schools conducted on the national system, may be procured at the prices affixed on application to the Committee; and will be afforded gratuitously to all schools under the protection of the Society.

LIST

LIST

OF

SUBSCRIBERS.

* Members of the Managing, or of the Ladies' Committee.

N. B. New Subscribers for the present year, are printed in Italics.

		Benef.	An. Subs.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Rt. Hon. Sir Evan Nepean Bart. *President.*		600	300
* The Lord Bishop of Calcutta. *Patron.*		400	„
Ditto for Taunah School, ...		100	„
Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B.	*Vice Prests.*	300	200
Alexander Bell, Esq.		300	100
Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. ...		250	„
Hon. Sir A. Anstruther, Kt. ...		300	150
Henry Meriton, Esq.		300	150
Ditto additional.		200	150
* Revd. Archdeacon Barnes, *V. Patron,*		300	100
Ditto additional, ...		200	50
* Lady Nightingall, ... *Patroness.*		100	100
A.			
Adams, Lieut.	*Surat.* —	20	„
Agar, H. Esq.	*Surat.* —	100	„
Aitchison, Lieut. Col. A. ...	—	200	100
* Aitchison, Mrs.	—	50	50
Aitchison Lieut. J. W. ...	*Surat.* —	„	30
Allport Thomas, Esq. ...	*Calcutta.*—	100	50
Allport Mrs.	—	„	75
Anderson G. W. Esq. ...	*Surat.* —	100	50
Anderson, Lieut. 2d. 9th N. I.	—	50	„
* Anstruther, Lady. ...	—	100	„
Ashburner, Wm. Esq. ...	—	100	50
* Ashburner, Mrs.	—	„	50

B.			Benef.	An. Subs.
			Rupees.	Rupees.
Baber, J. H. Esq. ...	*Tellicherry.*	—	200	„
Babington, S. Esq. ...	*Tannah.*	—	100	100
Babington, Mrs. ...	*Ditto.*	—	50	30
Bailie, Maj. Gen. S. ...		—	200	„
Bailie, Mrs.	*Caranja.*	—	25	„
Baker, Lieut. Col. E. ...		—	200	„
Ballantine, Capt.	*Baroda.*	—	150	50
Barclay, Lieut. Col. 1st N. C.		—	100	„
Barclay, Lieut. J. 2d 7th N. I.		—	50	„
* *Barnes Mrs. Archdeacon,* ...		—	100	100
Barnes, Mrs. Capt.		—	„	30
Barnwell, Capt.	*Bassein.*	—	100	50
Barr, Lieut. D.		—	„	30
* Barr, Mrs.		—	„	20
Barton, Lieut. J.	*Deccan.*	—	„	40
Bax, John Esq.		—	60	„
Baxter, Mrs.		—	25	25
Baynes, Revd. Rt.	*Tannah.*	—	150	100
Baynes, Mrs.	*Ditto.*	—	„	50
Bellasis, Capt. H. D, ...		—	100	„
Bellasis, Capt. H. E. ...		—	100	50
Betts, Capt. N.	*Dapoorie.*	—	100	50
Boyce, Mr. W.		—	100	50
Boyce, Mrs.		—	100	25
Boyé, Maj. Gen. Charles. ...		—	300	50
Boyé, Mrs. General, ...		—	50	„
Boyé, Lieut. Col. William, ...	*Surat.*	—	100	„
Brooks, Colonel, *Engineers.* ...		—	100	50
Brooks, Miss.		—	30	„
Brown, George Esq. ...	*England.*	—	300	„
Brown, Mrs. George ...	*Ditto.*	—	100	„
Burford, Capt. J. 2d 7th N. I.		—	25	„
Burrowes, Ensign W. 2d 7th N. I.		—	25	„
Buchanan, Capt. Thomas ...		—	100	50
R. B.		—	100	„
F B.		—	100	„

					ANNUAL SUBS.	
					Rupees.	*Rupees.*
C.						
Cameron, Mr, Duncan	...	...		—	75	30
Carden, Col. 17th L. D.	...	*Kaira,*		—	200	„
Carnac, Capt. J. R. Resident	...	*Baroda,*		—	400	„
Carnac, Mrs.	...	...	*Ditto,*	—	50	„
Carpenter, Capt.	...	...	*England,*	—	100	„
Clow, Rev. J.	...	...	*Ditto,*	—	100	„
Coats, Tho. Esq.	. .	...		—	200	50
Cowper, Lieut. Col. W.		...	*Ditto,*	—	200	„
Carr, Rev. Tho.	...	...	*Surat,*	—	„	100
Carr, Mrs.	...	...	*Ditto,*	—	„	50
Christie, Dougald, Esq.		...		—	200	„
Christie, Mrs.	...	...	...	—	100	„
Colquhoun, Dr. Gideon	*Resident,*		*Bussorah,*	—	200	100
Courtenay, T. P. Esq. M. P.	*Sec. to the Ind. Bd.*				100	„
Corsellis, G. Esq.	...	...	*Surat,*	—	200	„
additional,	...	...		—	50	„
Corsellis, Mrs	...	...	*Ditto,*	—	50	„
Crawford, J. H. Esq.	...	...		—	250	100
Crawford, Mrs,	...	...	...	—	„	100
Crozier, William Esq.	...	...		—	100	50
Crozier, Miss	...	...	*England,*	—	45	„
D.						
* Davies, Rev. H.	*Secretary*	...	*England,*	—	„	100
Davies, Mrs	...	...	*Ditto,*	—	„	50
Daw, Charles Esq.	...	...	*Aurungabad,*	—	„	100
Daw, Mrs	...	...	*Ditto,*	—	„	100
Deschamps, Mrs.	...	...		—	30	„
Devitre, J. D. Esq.	...	...		—	100	„
Devitre, M. Esq.	...	...		—	100	„
Devitre, Mrs.	...	...		—	30	„
Dickenson, Capt. J.	...	...		—	100	„
* Dickenson, Mrs.	...	...		—	30	„
Doveton, B. Esq.	...	...	...	—	100	„
Dunlop, J. A. Esq.	...	...	*Malwan,*	—	100	50
Dunsterville, Mrs. J. H.		...	*Deccan.*	—	„	25

			Benef. An. Subs.	
			Rupees.	*Rupees.*
E.				
Elphinston, John Esq. *Chief,* ...	*Surat.*	—	300	100
Elphinstone, the Hon'ble M. *Comm.*	*Poonah.*		300	100
Elphinston, Mrs. J.	*Surat.*	—	100	„
Eldridge, Mrs.		—	„	20
Erskine, William Esq.		—	300	100
Ewart, Mrs.		—	„	30
F.				
* Faria, Sir Roger de		—	200	„
Faria, Lady de		—	60	„
Farish, J. Esq.		—	100	50
* Farish, Mrs.		—	50	50
Ferrar, Mr. S.		—	50	„
Forbes, Mansfield Esq. ...		—	100	„
Forbes, Theodore Esq.		—	100	50
* Forbes, Michie Esq.		—	150	75
Forbes, Mrs Michie		—	„	100
Ford, Mrs.	*Dapoorie.*	—	200	50
Frederick, Capt.	*Deccan.*	—	150	50
Friend, A.		—	200	„
G.				
Gardiner, T. G. Esq.		—	100	50
Garrow, G. Esq.		—	17½	„
Geraud, B. W. Esq.	*Kaira.*	—	50	„
Gilder, J. Esq.	*Guzerat.*	—	200	„
Goodfellow, Mrs.		—	„	20
Goodridge, Lieut. R. E. *Marine*	*England.*	—	100	„
Goodwin, R. T. Esq.		—	400	100
* Goodwin, Mrs.		—	„	75
Graham, Capt. T. W. *Marine* ...		—	100	30
Grant, Chas. Esq.		—	100	„
* Grant, Mrs.		—	„	50
* Griffith, Col. J.		—	200	100
Griffith, Lieut. J. G. ...	*Deccan.*	—	100	„
Griffith, Mr. Thomas ...	*Poonah.*	—	100	25

		BENEF. ANN. SUBS.	
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
H.			
Hallett J, Esq.	*England.* ...	100	„
Hawkins, Capt.	*Ditto.* ...	100	50
Hawkins, Mrs. *deceased* ...	...	60	45
Henderson, J. Esq.	...	200	„
Higgs, Mr. G.	...	30	„
Hodgson, Major	...	50	25
Hodgson, Mrs.	...	50	25
Horner, Revd. Mr. *Missionary*	...	16	„
Hough, Capt. R. H. ...	...	100	„
Hough, Mrs.	...	50	„
Hughes, Ens. J. R.	...	„	50
Hull, Major	*Deccan.* ...	100	„
Humries, Mr. J.	*Surat.* ...	30	„
Hunt, Col.	...	100	„
Hunt, Mrs.	...	50	„
Hutchinson, Capt. G. 2d 7th N. I.	...	25	„
I. J.			
* *Jackson, Revd. R. C.* ...	...	„	100
* *Jackson, Mrs.*	...	„	50
James, Capt. C. B. ...	*Poona.* ...	100	„
Jeakes, Capt. J. *Marine* ...	*Mangalore.*	100	50
Jefferys, J. Esq.	*Poona.* ...	100	50
Inverarity, J. J. Esq. ...	*England.* ...	100	„
Inverarity, Mrs.	*Ditto,* ...	50	„
Johnson, Mrs.	...	„	30
Johnston, Commissioner R. N.	*Ditto.* ...	200	„
Jones, W. A. Esq.	*Surat.* ...	100	50
Ironside, E. Esq. ...	*Ahmedabad.* ...	200	100
Jukes, Dr. A.	*Tannah.* ...	100	50
Jukes, J. Esq.	...	100	50
Jukes, Mrs.	*Ditto.* ...	„	30
K.			
Keate, T. Esq.	*Surat.* ...	200	50
Keir, Major General Sir W. Grant K. M. T.		200	„
Keir, Lady Grant		100	„

Kemp,

		Benef.	An. Subs.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
K.			
Kemp, Major G. *deceased*	... ...	60	30
Kennedy, Lieut. Col.	... *Concan* ...	100	30
Kennedy, Wm. Esq. *deceased*	... ...	150	„
Kennedy, Miss	... ... *Surat.* ...	„	50
Kentish, J. Esq.	... ... *Surat.* ...	„	100
Kevork, A.	... ...	„	30
Keys, C. Esq.	... ... *England*....	200	
Knight, Lieut. G. A.	... ...	40	„
L.			
Lawrence, Capt. *Marine*	... ...	100	50
Lawrence, Maj. General	... *Surat.* ...	300	
Additinal,	... ...	„	100
Leckie, John Esq.	... ... *England*....	400	„
Leighton, Lieut. Colonel	... ...	200	„
Levingston, Capt.	... ...	30	30
* Levingston, Mrs.	... ...	30	„
Lewis, Mrs. Capt.	... ... *Poonah.* ...	„	25
Llewellin, Col.	... ...	100	50
Lodwick, Mrs.	... ... *Dapoorie.*	„	100
Lugrin, Mr. F.	... ...	60	30
Lugrin, Mrs.	... ...	20	„
Lumsden, Mr.	... ... *Poona.* ...	50	„
Lyall, Lieut. Col.	... ... *Malwan.* ...	100	50
M.			
McBride, Dr. Professor of Arabic, Oxford...		100	„
Mack Lieut. J. *Marine*	... ...	200	60
Macdonald, Capt.	... ...	50	„
MacVeigh, Mr. T. P.	... ...	45	30
MacVeigh, Mrs.	... ...	15	„
Malcolm, David Esq.	... ...	100	50
Marriott, Saville Esq.	... ... *Tannah.* ...	100	50
Martin, Rev. C.	... ... *Kaira,* ...	„	100
Mason, Mr. J.	... ...	50	10
Maude, Miss	... ...	15	5

Maude,

		Benef. An. Subs.	
		Rupees.	Rupees.
M.			
Maude, the Hon'ble Capt. R. N.	*England.* ...	45	„
Maxwell, J. A. Esq.	...	100	„
Maxwell, Mrs.	...	20	„
Merl, J. G. Esq.	...	„	40
* Middleton, Mrs.	*Calcutta.* ...	50	„
Milne, Dr.	*Poona.* ...	100	50
Money, W. T. Esq. M. P. ...	*England.* ...	300	„
Money, Mrs. W. T.	*Ditto.* ...	200	„
Morgan, Dr. Hill, ...	...	100	50
Morgan, Capt. R. *Marine* ...	...	30	20
Morgan, Mrs. Capt.	...	20	„
Morgan, W. A. Esq.	...	100	50
Morley, James Esq.	...	70	30
Morris Col.	*England.* ...	100	„
Morrison, J. Esq.	*Surat.* ...	200	„
Morrison, Mrs.	*Ditto.* ...	100	50
N.			
* Newnham, Wm. Esq. ...	...	100	100
Newport, Lieut.	*Surat.* ...	25	„
Nimmo, Mr. J.	*Surat.* ...	15	„
Norris, Charles Esq.	*Ahmedabad.*	100	50
Noton, Benjamin Esq. ...	...	100	50
O.			
Officers. of the 1st 3d N I. ...	...	„	200
Officers of the 2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.	...	„	200
Ogilvey, Geo. Esq.	*Surat.* ...	30	„
Osborne, Lieut. Col.	*Tannah.* ...	100	„
Osborne, Mrs. Col.	*Ditto.* ...	„	30
Ottey, Lieut. 65th Regt. ...	*England.* ...	50	„
P.			
Paul, Ens. Geo. 2d 7th ...	...	100	„
Pearson, Capt. E. do. ...	...	100	„
Pelly, J. H. Esq.	*Bancoote.* ...	100	100
Pelly, Mrs.	*Ditto.* ...	„	100

		BENEFACTIONS.	
		Rupees.	Rupees.
P.			
Philips, B. Esq.		150	„
Pierce, Capt. *Horse Artillery* ...	*Deccan.* ...	100	50
Pope, Capt. J. A.		„	25
Pope, Mrs.		„	25
* *Prendergast, Mrs.*		100	„
R.			
Reel, Mrs.		45	„
Reid, J. R. Esq.		100	50
Remington, J. G. Esq. ...	*England.* ...	400	„
Richards, Lieut. J. G. 6th Regt. ...		50	„
Richards, Lieut. J. J. *Engineers* ...		30	„
Riddle, Mrs.		100	50
Riddle, Cornet, ...	*Surat.* ...	30	„
Robertson, Lieut. R.		50	„
Robinson, Revd. Thos. ...	*Serroor.* ...	„	100
Roome, Lieut. Col.	*England.* ...	100	„
Roome, Lieut. T. 2d 7th Regt. N. I. ...		100	„
Romer, J. Esq.	*Surat.* ...	200	50
Romer, Mrs.	*Ditto.* ...	100	50
S.			
Sandwith, J. Esq.		100	„
Sandwith, Capt. Wm. ...	*Surat.* ...	80	„
additional, ...		20	„
Scally, Capt. Marine.	*Surat.* ...	50	„
Scaly, Mrs. Capt.	*Surat.* ...	50	„
Seely, Mrs. Lieut.		„	30
Shank, Henry Esq.		300	„
Shank, Mrs.	*England.* ...	100	„
Sheriff, Capt. J. 4th Regt.		50	„
* Shotton, Wm. Esq.		150	50
Shubrick, Mrs.	*Baroach.* ...	50	„
Smith, John Esq.	*England.* ...	200	„
Smith, Col. Lionel	*Serroor.* ...	400	„

Snodgrass,

	Benef.	An. Subs.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
S.		
Snodgrass, Capt. J. ... ... *Poona.* ...	50	30
Sparrow, J. J. Esq. ... ... *Cape.* ...	100	50
Staveley Mrs. ... ... *Madras.* ...	50	„
Stephenson, R. E. Esq.	250	100
Stephenson, Mrs. ... ... *England.*...	60	„
Steuart, R. Esq. *Pres. Med. B.*... ...	300	100
Stewart, John Esq. ... ... *Ditto.* ...	200	„
Stewart, Mrs. John ... ... *Ditto.* ...	100	„
Stewart, Major W. W. ... ... *Deccan.* ...	200	„
Stewart, Mrs. Major ... ... *England.*...	50	„
Stockoe, Capt. ... ... *Tannah.* ...	30	„
Stockoe, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto,* ...	20	„
Strachan, Assist. Surgeon ... *Serroor.* ...	30	„
Strover, Capt.	50	„
Strover, Mrs. Capt. *deceased*	50	„
Sutherland, J. Esq. ... ... *Surat.* ...	200	
Additional, ...		50
Suxpitch, Capt. R.	50	„
Sydenham, Capt. G. ... *Aurungabad.*...	200	100
Sykes, Licut.... ... ... *Dapoorie.* ...	„	50
T.		
Tarbutt, Capt. ... ... *England.* ...	200	„
* Taylor, Dr. J.	100	50
Taylor, Mrs.	15	„
Thew, Capt. ... ... *Dapoorie.*...	100	50
Thomas, Revd. W. ... ...*Bangalore*....	100	„
Torin, Richard Esq. ... ... *England.*...	200	„
Torin, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto.* ...	100	„
Tovey, Capt. J. S. ... ... *Dapoorie*....	100	„
Towsey, Licut. E. ... ... *Surat.* ...	„	30
W.		
* Wade, Revd. Nicholas, *Supt. Senior Minist.*	200	100
* Wade, Mrs.	50	50
Wallace, R. Esq. ... ... *Guzerat.* ...	50	„
* Warden, Francis Esq. ... *Chief Sec.*	400	100

Warden,

	Benef.	An. Sub.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
W.		
Warden, Major F. ... ... *England.* ...	150	100
Warden, T. Esq. ... ... *Tellicherry.*	200	100
Wathen, W. H. Esq. ... ... *England.* ...	50	25
* *Wedderburn, J. Esq.*	100	50
Additional, ...	„	50
Whish, Capt. R. M. ... ... *England.* ...	100	„
White, Lieut.	„	30
Williams, J. Esq. ... ... *Tannah.* ...	200	30
Williams, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto.* ...	„	30
Williams, Capt. ... ... *Surat.* ...	50	„
Williams, Mrs. Capt. ... ... *Ditto* ...	50	„
Willis, Major	„	30
Willock, Lieut. Edward *Horse Artil. Deccan.*	70	„
Wilson, Col. ... ... *England.* ...	200	„
* Woodhouse, O. Esq.	200	50
Woodhouse, R. Esq.	100	„
Wooler, Mr. Henry	100	50

THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

The Education

OF THE POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY:

WITH A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

INSTITUTED JANUARY 29TH 1815.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS,

NO. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

1819.

Officers 1819.

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GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PATRON,

The Right Revd. the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA.

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GUY LENOX PRENDERGAST ESQ. } *Council.*

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, *Knt. Recorder.*

HENRY MERITON, ESQ. *Superintendent of Marine.*

VICE PATRON,

The Ven. the ARCHDEACON of BOMBAY.

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- Dr. Taylor,
- Mr. Shotton,

UNTIL 1821.
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Assistant.....Mr. C. Marshall.
Mulla Firoz.....*Master*.....Mr. Wutkins.
Mazagon.....*Master*.....Mr. Hussey.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry room at eleven o'clock.

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of the Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the first Friday in every month at the Girls' School at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary: for the boys, to the Managing Committee: and for the girls, to the Ladies' Committee.

The *annual meeting* is held in the month of January.

The *annual sermon* is preached in the month of June.

The rules of the Society with the three former reports may be procured on application at the Vestry.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the fourth ANNUAL MEETING, held on the sixteenth day of March 1819.

HENRY MERITON Esq. Vice President,

IN THE CHAIR.

The Report of the Managing Committee having been read by the Archdeacon,

IT WAS RESOLVED,

1, *That the thanks of the Society be given to the Managing Committee for the very satisfactory account of their proceedings during the year, now read.*

2, *That the said report be adopted, and that* 500 *copies be printed, for the use of the subscribers, under the direction of the Committee.*

3, *That* 50 *copies be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a request that one copy may be transmitted to each member of the Court of Directors, and of the India Board.*

4. *That one copy be also forwarded to the National Society in London; to the Diocesan Committee, Calcutta; to the Male Orphan Asylum-Madras; and to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Columbo.*

A public examination was held of the children of the Schools, and some of the most deserving were presented with Medals, on which occasion, the meeting expressed the satisfaction they deried in observing the proficiency and orderly appearance both of the boys and girls,; and the meeting particularly noticed the great improvement manifested among the boys in reading and cipher-ing.

The thanks of the meeting were severally voted to the Archdeacon, to the Directors, to the Patroness and Directresses, to the Treasurer, Secretary, and Surgeon, and also to Rev. N. Wade Rev. T. Carr, and Rev. R. Baynes.

The vote of thanks to the Patroness and Directresses was specially communicated to the Ladies present by the Chairman at the request of the meeting.

The following Directors went out by rotation in January 1819.

Col. Griffith,
Mr. Woodhouse]
Mr. Newnham,
Mr. Wedderburn,
Capt. Bellasis,
Capt. Lawrence.

REPORT

OF THE

Managing Committee:

March 1819.

IT is with the highest satisfaction that the Managing Committee of the Society for promoting the education of the poor, can at length report to the Subscribers the result of their application to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

This communication was made to the Committee in March last, in an official letter from Mr. Secretary Newnham transmitting extracts of a public despatch from the Hon'ble Court dated 27th August 1817; in which the Hon'ble Court express themselves "much pleased at the proposed establishment, and authorise the Government to subscribe the sum of 500 Rupees, and to allow six per cent. on the sums deposited in the Treasury, on account of the institution."

Previous

Previous to any conclusive arrangement, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council requested from the Committee a statement of the payments already made by the Government on account of the original School, inclusive also of the assistance temporarily afforded to the present institution; the Committee stated such account of the old Charity School and its connection with the Society, as they have already given in the third annual report, respectfully submitting that the subscription of the Hon'ble Court must be intended as a monthly donation, towards defraying those expenses in the payment of which the Governor in Council had earnestly recommended the Court to extend their assistance to the Society.

The Governor in Council was pleased in the most liberal manner to co-incide with the Committee in this interpretation of the Court's despatch, and an order was accordingly given to the Civil Paymaster authorising a Subscription of 500 Rupees monthly to the new institution, but subject to the further approbation of the Court: and at the same time the sum which had been temporarily afforded by the Government for the rent of the Girls' school house was ordered to be discontinued.

The Committee desire to express to the Right Honorable

Honorab'e the Governor in Council their most grateful sense of the liberal construction which he has put on the Court's orders; and they at the same time beg to offer their respectful thanks for the ready and effectual support which the Government have at all times afforded to the institution.

The Committee are confident the Hon'ble Court will not hesitate to confirm the present arrangement; convinced that a Society embracing the moral and intellectual improvement of the lower classes deserves the consideration and patronage of the Government, and that the Hon'ble Court will never leave so important a duty as the religious education of poor British children in this country to the casual benevolence of individuals alone; for though it be true that there is this advantage in institutions which borrow their supplies from voluntary sources, that they must maintain their credit by their salutary influence, and perpetuate their claim to public favor by their whole utility, or the sources will fall off; yet the inconvenience which accompanies uncertain funds is much to be dreaded in a fluctuating society. When therefore the Charity derives its support as well from public and certain payments as from the private contributions of individuals, the best security is laid at once for diligent exertion, and the strongest motives for unwearied perseverance.

It

It being considered in every respect most desirable that the old Charity School should be united with the present institution, and placed under the same management, the committee obtained the sanction of the Government to this effect, together with the permission of the Senior Chaplain; and the sums formerly defrayed through the Government, together with the sums now authorised, are paid to the Society for the general purposes of this institution.

The committee have next the gratification of reporting the arrival of a Master and Matron from the National Society. A letter was received by the Archdeacon early in the year from the Reverend T. T. Walmsley Secretary to the National Society, stating that, "the Archdeacons of "London, Middlesex, and St. Albans had been "requested to select a proper person who should "be instructed in the Central School, in order "to be qualified to undertake the School at "Bombay; and that as soon as the person to be "selected should be found perfectly qualified to "conduct it, no time should be lost in forward-"ing him." On the 9th September, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, the persons recommended by the National Society, landed in Bombay; and on the 3d October the Boys' Central School was given in charge to Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Cooper was at the

the same time entrusted with the duties of Matron in the boys' boarding house.

On the occasion of Mr. Blair delivering up the boys' school, of which he had been acting Master for nearly two years, the committee recorded their approbation of his very useful services, of the great care and attention shewn to the boys, and the economy and assiduity with which he had executed his duties; as a further testimony of which the committee presented Mr. Blair with a donation of 200 Rs.

The assistance afforded by the Hon'ble Company and the arrival of a Master from London have enabled the committee to proceed in their arrangements for the encreased establishment of the School.

It will be in the recollection of the subscribers that the committee have more than once had occasion to report the dilapidated state of the boys' school house, and their intention of providing some better accommodation as soon as a reply should be received from the authorities in England. The committee therefore, on receiving the Hon'ble Company's communication, lost no time in endeavouring to procure such a house as would be most suitable for the purposes required; and they have now to report that they have

engaged

engaged a house adjoining the Church, and nearly opposite to the old charity school premises; this house they conceive well adapted; and it affords both accommodation for the boys and suitable apartments for the Master and Matron; the house has been engaged for three years at a monthly rent of 220 rupees. Large as this sum may appear, the committee assure the subscribers that they did not engage it without having previously ascertained that there was no house to be obtained within the Fort capable of affording the accommodation required more conveniently or at a smaller rent.

In this house there are now 80 whole boarders, 8 half boarders, and 36 day scholars; in all, 124 boys receiving instruction. The day scholars are for the most part boys who are permitted to pay to the Master the sum required for their daily education in the school; some small sums are contributed by the friends of a few of the boarders, but the rest are entirely maintained at the expense of the institution. The whole number in the school at the last annual meeting was 100, of whom 65 only were entirely boarded, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Society, so that the increase of boarders during the last year has been 15.

The

The girls' school at the time of the last report consisted in all of 53, of whom 51 were maintained by the Society; this number it has now been resolved by the Ladies' committee to encrease to 60 whole boarders, a number which is thought to be the proper proportion compared with the number of children of both sexes who are candidates for admission; for although the claims of females are certainly more strong on the protection of the Society than those of boys in general, yet it appears that the list of girls who have solicited admission is not so numerous as that of the boys, and it is fully hoped that the present establishment will be sufficient to meet those cases which appear to require immediate assistance.

The proficiency, good order, and decent appearance of the children will be best evinced by the public examination held this day. The meeting have noticed some of the foremost classes who have furnished good proof of their proficiency; and the honourary medals which have been distributed among the most deserving, have marked early merit, and good conduct, and will excite a generous spirit of emulation in younger minds.

Highly gratifying as this examination has been

been, the subscribers will learn with satisfaction that the number of proficients exhibited this day would have been much greater, if an unusual degree of sickness had not unfortunately prevailed this year both among the boys and girls, in so much as to have interrupted the regular classes, and to have much retarded the education of the children.

The Society are very much indebted to the Surgeon, Dr. Maxwell, who has, in the kindest manner, paid every attention to the health of the children *gratuitously*.

The measure of education for the boys is at present simple reading, writing, and arithmetic, to which for the girls is added plain needle work. Humble as this measure may appear, it is sufficient for the several employments in which they will be hereafter engaged, and together with the religious instruction afforded them, will be sufficient, the committee hope, to nourish in their hearts the seeds of sound religion and christian virtue.

In the testimonies of merit afforded by the boys, the exertions and success of Mr. Cooper have been well evinced, and the subscribers have this day recorded the high gratification they have derived in observing the admirable effects of the national

national system, as now practised in its most improved form.

For the general proficiency of the girls in needle-work and for their decent appearance, the Society are indebted to the matronly care of Mrs. McKenzie, superintended by that active zeal which has ever been so successfully displayed by the Lady Patroness and Directresses.

The committee feel assured that the subscribers will derive much satisfaction from these statements, and they trust that the liberality of the public will enable them to sustain the establishment, they have made: to the continued contributions of those who originally instituted this most excellent charity, and to the subscriptions of those benevolent individuals who have since become resident under this Government, the committee must look for a generous support of the good work in which they are engaged.

Among the contributions for the year, the committee have again to record the valuable assistance afforded through the Rev. T. Carr, Chaplain of Surat; they have had also to acknowledge a handsome subscription from the British residents at Baroda, obtained through the kind exertions of James Sutherland, Esq. Judge of Circuit; and the Society will have peculiar satisfaction

faction in noticing a donation from the officers of H. M's. 65th regiment, and another from the officers and men of the H. C. European regiment. In both these regiments there is a regimental school, conducted on the national system, which are well attended; in that belonging to the 65th regiment there are several men from the ranks, and many more would attend the school but from the circumstance of the Regiment being on field service. These schools together with that in H. M's. 47th Regiment in which there are 23 boys and 6 men, the Commanding Officers have severally requested may be considered under the protection of the Society.

In replying to this request the committee assured the Commanding Officers that every assistance should be afforded these schools, which it is in the power of the Society to give; and that a sufficient supply of school-books which had been particularly desired, should be transmitted to them without delay.

An application was subsequently received from the Commanding Officer of H. M's. 65th Regiment for permission for a private of that regiment to attend the central school in order to learn the national system, which the committee most readily granted; and they will be always happy to encourage

encourage such measures for extending the beneficial influence of the Institution.

The school at Tannah continues to be superintended by the Rev. Robert Baynes, the number of Europeans is about 15, and there are also as many native children. The parents of these children all contribute some small portion of the expense; but the receipts from the boys are not sufficient for the maintenance of the school, and the committee have, at different times, paid to Mr. Baynes 300 rupees in the course of the year.

In the school at Surat, the Rev. T. Carr, the Chaplain, has admitted within the year 66 children, of whom 27 were christian boys, and 11 christian girls: of these children, 39 have been discharged, leaving at present in the school 27, including 14 christian boys and 4 girls; the remainder consist of native boys.

Mr. Carr states that the native children are very irregular in their attendance, and that the bigger boys are generally unwilling to remain in classes with boys younger than themselves; some think it degrading to be where they cannot but allow that the younger boys read and spell better than themselves. Each boy seems desirous of bringing his own spelling book, and learning

by

by himself, but in two or three instances, where the plan has been tried, the school-master has found great difficulty in making them submit to his directions; they wished to select their own lessons, and to pass over the shorter lessons. This experience has confirmed him in the opinion that it is the best plan to keep them in classes.

The committee have furnished Mr. Carr with 150 rupees towards the support of this school, but the school is for the most part maintained by payments from the children, and the sacramental collections. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has lately presented the Surat school with a donation of 109 rupees.

In finding employment for the children of the central schools as they become of an age to be dismissed, the committee have the highest gratification in reporting, that they have received many applications for the girls as well as the boys; out of the 19 girls which have been permitted to leave the school during the year, 5 have gone into domestic service, where their proficiency and orderly habits have given deserved satisfaction; the rest have been removed at the request of their parents: for the boys, application has been made for their being employed in the office of the Secretary to Government, in the Engineer's,

gineer's, Collector's, and Surveyor's department, in the Hon'ble Company's Marine, and particularly as assistants to medical persons, in which employment it is believed their services may be highly useful.

Although none of the boys have been thought hitherto of a sufficient age to leave the school for these employments, yet it was found practicable that some of them might attend the Secretary's and Chief Engineer's offices, without being altogether removed from the school, and still enabling the boys to continue their ordinary education.

The committee have next to notice the state of the funds of the Society, and here they beg to announce that they have appointed a sub-committee to audit the general accounts of the Institution; on whose recommendation they have appointed a Collector of the Society, whose particular duty it will be to collect all subscriptions and pay all bills when duly passed; and to present a monthly statement of his accounts to the committee.

The fund noticed in the last report as the "Ladies fund" for clothing the girls, has been since increased to nearly 10,000 rupees; for which the Institution is indebted to the exertions

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of Lady Nightingall; and the Society cannot refrain from publicly acknowledging, on the return of her Ladyship to England, the benevolent zeal and perseverance in furthering the success of the charity which uniformly marked her exertions as the Lady Patroness.

The Hon'ble Court having allowed only six per cent on the capital stock deposited in the treasury, the committee transferred it to treasury bills bearing nine per cent, and at the same time increased the stock from 20,000 to 25,000 rupees.

The expenses of the Institution in its several departments for the year have been nearly rupees 18,600; and it is only requisite for the committee to state this circumstance in order to impress upon the subscribers the necessity of continuing their benevolent exertions in its behalf; the proceedings of the Society have been now detailed in four successive annual reports, and whilst the committee trust these proceedings will meet with the approbation of the public, they cannot but most earnestly solicit its patronage and support.

No report has been received from the National Society since that for 1816.

The committee continue to receive through the

the "District committee of the Society for promoting christian knowledge" supplies of all such elementary school books as are used in the national schools, and they beg to express to that committee their obligations for the supplies thus afforded through their means.

The committee have now to announce to the subscribers the commencement of an undertaking which they have long had in contemplation, and which they have every reason to hope will be productive of very beneficial effects. The Society have ever wished and intended to endeavour to improve the system of education among the natives, and to afford their assistance to native schools. The committee have been accordingly for some time considering the best mode of accomplishing this important object; and they have only been deterred hitherto from engaging in any proposition for this purpose, from the conviction that it was their duty in the first intance to provide for the education and support of the children of Europeans.

The committee trust they have now made a provision for this purpose as sufficient as can reasonably be expected; and the institution being in the fourth year of it's existence, they thought the time was come when they might endeavour to realise

realise the views of the Society.

Having first communicated on the subject with some of the principal native inhabitants who, it was conceived, were the most likely to accede to any proposition of the kind, with their concurrence some proposals were framed, embracing all the material points, but carefully avoiding all direct interference with their religious prejudices. These proposals were then submitted to the Punchaets or native assemblies; and were afterwards freely distributed, having been translated into Persian and Hindoostannee, through the kindness of Captain Robert Taylor, and by the assistance of Mulla Firuz into the Guzerattee language.

The general design is to teach both the English and native languages, the former of which the Natives of this Presidency are in general desirous of learning, as it qualifies them for many situations in the public and mercantile offices, and very much facilitates their intercourse with Europeans.

It is not intended to charge the Society with the entire expense of these schools, nor to afford this education to the natives *gratuitously*. The schools which have been instituted in other parts of India for the benefit of natives are it is believed,

ed, generally *free schools;* but the committee have thought it most desireable to lend their assistance in such manner as to encourage the natives themselves to come forward, rather than to bestow the instruction on them at once free.

The sum proposed to be taken is one rupee per month for each scholar, or ten rupees for the year, to be paid in advance. This payment is much smaller than they could obtain education for through any other means; besides that the instruction which they will receive through the institution will be very superior in every respect to the education attainable in their own schools.

By these means the funds of the Society will be much preserved, at the same time that the usefulness and influence of the institution will be extended to a most important object; and by the natives themselves contributing towards the expense, which they are willing to do, it is hoped they will the more highly value the instruction offered them.

The first native school opened by the committee under these proposals, was one within the fort; which commenced on the 12th August last with about 40 boys, and was rapidly increased to between 80 and 90: they have since opened a native school at Girgong, & another at Mazagon, both

both on this island; in the former of which there are about 45 scholars, and in the latter rather more than twenty; but the natives are very irregular in their attendance, and the number in these schools has varied much.

By far the greater part of the native children in these schools are Parsees; and the Society is much indebted to Mûlla Firùz, the learned editor of the Desatir, who has taken considerable pains in explaining to his countrymen the views of the Society, and encouraging them to send their children to the school.

The two greatest difficulties which the committee have to encounter, consist in competent masters, and proper school books. In order to put the school in the fort on the best footing with regard to instruction in English, it is placed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Cooper, and occupies one of the lower rooms of the central school house. The other two schools are under two respectable Europeans, who give much satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

In order to remedy some of the inconveniencies experienced from the want of proper school books in the native languages, application was made to the "School-book-society" at Calcutta,

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in the hopes that some of the tracts which are publishing by that Society in the native languages might be used in the schools, or be translated into the languages prevalent on this side of India. An assurance of ready co-operation was given by the Calcutta Society, and some of the tracts mentioned will be forwarded to Bombay. In the mean time some natives of this settlement have come forward and offered to the Society some books, which they have either framed or translated into the native languages, among which is a copy of Murray's Grammar, which is preparing in Guzerattee by a Parsee. In learning English, the natives at the presidency entertain not the slightest objection to make use of most of the English books now used in the school.

Considering the short period in which the measures of the committee had been in operation at the close of the year, they feel it impossible to speak as yet of the success likely to attend their exertions in improving native education; nor to say any thing more determinate with respect to the measures proper to be pursued: a more general and full statement will be better prepared when the plan shall be more matured by experience, and the measures adopted have been longer in operation.

APPENDIX.

N°. 1.

Extracts from the Rules.

First. THE early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European society of this place, to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Twenty second. The Society will establish & maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Twenty third. The Schools shall be open at all times to the visitation of Subscribers, who are requested to suggest to the Committee any measures which may in their opinion be necessary for the advancement of the objects of the Charity.

Thirtieth. Three or more members shall be selected every month by the Committee, Visitors of the

the asylum, who shall visit and enquire into the state of the School, hear the classes read, inspect the Children's writing and ciphering books, distribute rewards for merit, inspect the quality of the Children's victuals, and make a monthly report of their proceedings at the next monthly meeting of the Committee.

Forty fifth. Tickets of Merit shall be distributed at such times as may be thought fit: the value of the tickets to be from time to time fixed by the Committee, the half of which value to be paid weekly by the School Committee or visitors, or reserved in the hands of the Master at the discretion of the Children, and the remaining half to be entered in a book called the "Fund Book," and the Children to receive the sums opposite to their names on their discharge from the School. In case the Children leave the School improperly, or be guilty of any gross misbehaviours, the funded part to be forfeited.

Forty ninth. All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children, but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth. In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given:

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty first. No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of four years, or above the age of fourteen; and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty second. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty third. Prayers shall be regularly read in the School, twice every week-day; viz, In the morning

morning before the school business commences, and in the afternoon before the Children are dismissed.

Fifty fourth. The Children shall regularly attend the Public Divine Service.

Fifty seventh. At or before the time of superannuation, endeavours shall be made to bind out the Boys as apprentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifty eighth. Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairman with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty ninth. Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth. The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants of the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is,——

For a whole boarder — — ten rupees,
For a half boarder — — five rupees,
For a day scholar — from one to four rupees.

Sixty first. Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty second. No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such child has had the small-pox, or been inoculated with the cow-pox; and no child with a cutaneous eruption, or infectious disorder shall be received.

67891

No. 2.

TABLE of PRICES for the work done in the Girls' School.

QUALITY.	Per Dozen Bazar.	Per Dozen School.
Men's shirts with frills, ..	12	10
Men's shirts without frills, ..	9	7 2
Boys' shirts with frills, ...	6	5
Petticoats, ... *each*	1 2	1 1
Ladies' day shifts, .. .	6	5
Ladies' night ditto with frills,..	9	7 2
Children's plain trowsers, ..	4	3 1
Children's night shifts, ..	4	3 1
Children's plain frocks, ..	6	5
Ditto—pelisses, ...	6	7 2
Ditto—night caps, ...	4	3 1
Ditto—spencers, ...	6	5
Ladies' skirts, plain, .. *each*	2	1 50
Ladies' skirts, with tucks. [*each tuck*	48	40
Neckcloths, ...	1 2	1 1
Sheets with one seam, ...	3	2 2
Sheets with two seams, ..	4	3 1
Pillow cases, ...	2	1 2
Pocket handkerchiefs, ...	1	1
For hemming 25 yds. muslin,	1	3
Dungaree towels.	1	3

November 1818

BOOKS

N°. 3.

BOOKS used in the Central Schools, Bombay.

Price for ten.

	Rs.	qr.	rs
Leaves, or cards, being the Nat. Soc Cent. school book, No. 1		—	—
National Society's central school book, ... No. 2	—	—	86
Child's first book, ... part 1st & 2d	—	2	15
Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling book, ... part 1st & 2d	1	2	88
Do. lessons, ... 6 parts	1	3	60
Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, ...	—	—	88
Parables of our blessed Saviour, ...	—	—	88
Miracles, ——— Ditto, ———	—	—	88
Discourses, ——— Ditto, ———	—	—	88
The Church Catechism, ...	—	—	64
Ditto, broke into short questions, ...	—	1	05
Ostervald's abridgement of the history of the Bible, ...	—	—	88
Sellon's ——— Do. ———, ———	4	2	—
History of Christ, ...	—	—	88
Crossman's introduction, ...	2	2	40
Watt's Divine Songs, ...	—	2	56
Chief truths of the Christian religion, ...	—	—	56
Arithmetical tables, ... per set	—	—	66
	Sing'e		
Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of scripture history, &c. 2 Vol.	1	—	58
Do. Teacher's Assistant, ... 2 Vol.	1	3	46
Do. Scripture Catechism, ... 2 Vol.	2	—	50
Do. Instructive tales, ...	1	—	26
Do. questions, ...	—	—	78
Æsop's fables, ...	—	1	76
Vyse's arithmetic, ...	1	2	72
Murray's grammar, ...	1	2	72
Johnson's dictionary, ...	1	—	80
Bell's instructions	1	—	80
Ironmonger's instructions, ...	1	1	92
Psalters, ...	—	1	8
Prayer books, ... 12 mo. Long Primer.	1	1	—
Testaments, ... 8 vo. Pica.	1	1	51
Bibles, ... 8 vo.	3	—	07

The above books, and also slates and writing materials, may be procured on application to the Committee.

No. 4.

—THE ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JAN. TO 31ST DEC. 1818.—Cr.

18								1818					
c.	31	To Printing Advertisements &c.			654	0	75	Dec.	31	By Balance Capital Stock in the Honorable Company's Treasury,.....			
	"	" Stationary, ...			120	3	00		"	" Do. in the hands of the Treasurers,	20,000	0	
	"	" School Books and Tracts, ...			347	5	00		"	" Gentlemen's Benefactions, 300 " "	6915	0	82
	"	" Boarding and Lodging, ..	FOR BOYS,	4050 0 67						Ladies', ...Do..... 150 " "			
	"	" Clothing, ...		637 1 "					"	" Gentlemen's Subscriptions, ... 4935 " "	450	0	00
	"	" Master's salary,.....		1100 " 23						Ladies', ...Do..... 1155 " "			
	"	" House rent, ..		2 40 " "					"	" Payments from the Government,..	6090	0	00
	"	" Schooling, ..		185 " "					"	" House rent, ...	5776	[illegible]	
					8112	3	90		"	" Collection after Sermon, 675 " "	150	0	00
	"	" Boarding and Lodging, ..	GIRLS,	2815 2 42					"	" Do..... at ..Surat,.. 693 " "			
		" Schooling, ...		..53 " "						Boys' Schooling, ... 1152 " "	1368	0	00
		" Clothing, ...		373 2 "						Girls' . Do..... .... 578 " "			
		" Mistress's sal.,		600 " "					"	" Interest on the Capital, ...	1730	0	00
		" House rent, ..		1680 " "							3286	1	50
	"	" Ordinary Expenses, Servants' wages &c.			5535	9	42						
	"	" House and School Furniture, ...			2,605	3	33						
	"	" School at Tanna, ...			700	2	00						
	"	" Do....at Surat,.....			50	0	00						
	"	" Increase of Capital paid to Mr. Best Sub-Treasurer towards making up a Treasury bill for Rupees 25,000			150	0	00						
					1711	2	50						
		Carried over, Rupees..			20268	3	76			Carried over, Rupees...	45,768	2	17

Dr. Cr.

1818		Brought over Rupees...		20288	3	78	1818		Brought over Rupees...	20,408	2	17
Dec.	31	" Net Capital Stock viz.					Dec.	31				
	"	In the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, ...	25000	"	"							
		In the hands of the Treasurers, ...	479	2	39							
				25479	2	39						
		Rupees...		45,768	2	17			Rupees...	45,768	2	17

BOMBAY, 31ST DECEMBER 1818.

N. B. These are also Rs. 9,279 in the hands of Messrs. Leckie & Co. on account of the "Ladies' Fund" for clothing the girls.

STATE

No. 5.

STATE of the Schools, in connection with the Society

CENTRAL SCHOOLS, BOMBAY, Instituted 1819.		Remaining, Jan. 1818.	In the Year; Admitted.	Left.	Total January 1819.
Whole boarders,	Boys, ...	65	27	8	84
	Girls, ...	51	23	19	55
Half boarders,	Boys, ...	8	2	1	9
	Girls, ...	0	0	0	0
Day Scholars,	Boys, ...	27	3	7	23
	Girls, ...	2	0	0	2
* TOTAL, Boys and Girls.		153	55	35	173
SURAT SCHOOL Instituted 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians*	15	19	16	18
	Natives, ...	7	14	12	9
* Some girls are included in this number.					
TANNAH SCHOOL Instituted 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians, ...	20			15
	Natives, ...	24			17
NATIVE SCHOOLS Instituted 1818.					
Fort (Central Schools) opened in Aug.		0	109	27	82
Girgong, opened in December, ...		0	30		30
Mazagon, opened in December, ...		0	14		14
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.					
Supplied with books through the Society.		*Men*	*Boys*	*Girls*	
Hon. Co's. Artillery, Matoonga. ..		25	16	5	46
His Majesty's 47th Regiment, ...		6	15	7	28
His Majesty's 65th Regiment, ...		86	23	13	122
Hon. Co's European Regiment.		40	16	0	56
	TOTAL.				610

* The total number of Children admitted into, and discharged from the Central Schools from 1815, to 1818, inclusive is

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Admitted.	169	111	300
Left.	74	53	127

LIST
OF
SUBSCRIBERS.

Members of the Managing, or the Ladies' Committee are marked with an asterisk.

New Subscribers for the present year, are printed in Italics.

The Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the Collector of the Society, who is authorised to give the necessary receipts.

All subscriptions are due on the first of January in advance.

		Benef. An. Subs	
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Rt. Hon. Sir Evan Nepean Bart. *President.*		600	300
* The Lord Bishop of Calcutta. *Patron.*		400	„
Ditto for Tannah School, ...		100	„
Ditto for Surat School, ...		100	„
Alexander Bell, Esq.	*Vice Prests.*	300	100
Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. ...		250	„
Hon. Sir A. Anstruther, Kt.		300	150
Henry Meriton, Esq.		500	300
* Revd. Archdeacon Barnes, *Vice Patron,*		500	150
* Mrs. Barnes, ... *Patroness.*		100	100
A.			
Adams Lieut .... *Surat.*	—	20	„
Agar, H. Esq. .... *Surat.*	—	100	„
Aitchison, Lieut. Col. A.	—	200	100
* Aitchison, Mrs.	—	50	50
Aitchison, Lieut. J. W. ..... *Surat.*	—	„	30
Allport, Thomas, Esq. .. *Calcutta.*	—	100	„
Anderson G. W. Esq. ... ... *Kaira.*	—	100	50
Anderson, Lieut. 2d. 9th N. I.	—	50	„
* Anstruther, Lady, ...	—	100	„
Ashburner, Wm. Esq.	—	100	50
* Ashburner, Mrs.	—	„	50

	Benef.	An. Subs.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
B.		
Baber, J. H. Esq. .. *Tellicherry.* —	200	„
Babington, S. Esq. ... *Tannah.* —	100	100
Babington, Mrs. ... *Ditto.* —	50	30
Bailie, Maj. Gen. *Com. of the Forces....* —	200	„
Bailie, Mrs. ... .. *England.* —	25	„
Baker, Lieut. Col. E. *Com. Gen.* ... —	200	100
Ballantine, Capt. ..... *Baroda.* —	150	50
Barclay, Lieut. Col. 1st N. C. *Ditto.* —	100	„
Barclay, Lieut. J. 2d. 7th N. I. —	50	„
Barnewall, Capt. R. ... *Guzerat.* —	100	50
Barr, Capt. D. ... ... —	„	30
Barr, Mrs. ... ... —	„	20
Barton, Lieut. J. .. *Deccan.* —	„	40
Bax, John Esq, ... —	60	„
Baynes, Revd. Rt. . ... *Tannah.* —	150	100
Baynes, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto.* —	„	50
Bellasis, Major H. D. ... ... —	100	„
Bellasis, Capt. H. E. ... ... —	100	50
Betts, Capt. N. ... ... *Poona.* —	100	50
Boyce, Mr. W. ... ... —	100	„
Boyce, Mrs. ... ... —	100	„
Boyé, Maj. Gen. Charles. ... ... —	300	50
Boyé, Mrs. General, ... —	50	„
Brooks, Colonel, *Chief Engineer,* ... —	100	50
Brooks, Miss. ... ... —	30	„
Brown, George Esq. ... *England.* —	300	„
Brown, Mrs. George. ... *Ditto.* —	100	„
Burford, Capt. J. 2d 7th N. I. ... —	25	„
Burrowes, Lieut. W. 2d 7th N. I. ... —	25	„
Buchanan, Capt. Thomas. ... ... —	100	50
R. B. ... ... —	100	„
F. B. ... ... —	100	„
C.		
Cameron, Mr. Duncan. ... ... —	75	30
Caruac, Capt. J. R. *Resident Baroda,* —	400	„

	Benef.	An. Subs.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
C.		
Carnac, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto,* —	50	"
Carpenter, Capt. ... ...*England,* —	100	"
Clow, Rev. J. ... ... —	100	"
Coats, Tho. Esq. ... ... *Poona,* —	200	"
Collett, Mr. ... ... *Surat.* —	25	"
Collett, Mrs. ... .. *Surat.* —	15	"
Cowper, Lieut. Col. W. ... *England,* —	200	"
Carr, Rev. Tho. ... ... *Surat,* —	"	100
Carr, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto,* —	"	50
Christie, Dougald, Esq. ... ... —	200	"
Christie, Mrs. ... ... —	100	"
Colquhoun, Dr. Gideon, ...	200	100
Courtenay, T. P. Esq. M. P. *Sec. to Ind. Bd.*	100	"
Corsellis, G. Esq. ... ... *Surat.* —	250	"
Additional. ... ... —	100	"
Corsellis, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto.* —	50	"
* Crawford, J. H. Esq. ... ... —	250	100
Crawford, Mrs, ... —	"	100
Crosby Lieut, ... *2d 5th. N. I.* —	"	30
Crozier, William Esq. ... *England.* —	100	"
Crozier, Miss ... . *Ditto.* —	45	"
D.		
* Davies, Rev. H. *Secretary England.* —	"	100
Davies, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto.* —	"	50
Davis Capt. E. N. R. H. Hyderabad. —	200	50
Daw, Charles Esq. ... *Aurungabad.* —	"	100
Daw, Mrs. ... .. *Ditto.* —	"	100
Deschamps, Mrs. ... ... —	30	"
Devitre, J. D. Esq. ... ... —	100	"
Devitre, M. Esq ... ... —	100	"
Devitre, Mrs. ... ... —	30	"
Dickenson, Capt. J. ... ... —	100	"
* Dickenson, Mrs. ... ... —	30	"
Doveton, B. Esq. ... . —	100	"
Dunlop, J. A. Esq. ... ... *Malwan,* —	100	50
Dunsterville, Mrs. J. H. ... *Poona,* —	"	25

	Benef. An. Subs.	
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
E.		
Elphinston, John, Esq. *Chief Surat.* ... —	300	100
Elphinstone, the Hon'ble M. *Comm. Poonah.*	300	100
Elphinston, Mrs. J. .. *Surat.* —	100	"
Erskine, William Esq. ... ... —	300	100
* *Erskine, Mrs.* ... ... —	"	50
Ewart, Mrs. ... ... —	"	30
F.		
* Faria, Sir Roger de ... ... —	200	"
Faria, Lady de ... ... —	60	"
* Farish, J. Esq. ... ... —	100	100
* Farish, Mrs. ... ... —	50	50
Farquharson, Lieut. 65th Regt. ... —	10	"
Ferrar, Mr. S. ... ... —	50	"
Forbes, Mansfield, Esq. ... .. —	100	"
Forbes, Theodore, Esq. ... ... —	100	50
* Forbes, Michie, Esq. ... ... —	150	75
* Forbes, Mrs. Michie, ... —	"	100
Ford, Mrs. ... ... *Dapoorie.* —	200	50
Frederick Capt. ... ... *Poona.* —	150	50
Friend, A. ... ... —	200	"
G.		
*. Gardiner, T. G. Esq. ... ... —	100	50
Garrow, G. Esq. ... ... —	17½	"
Geraud, B. W. Esq. ... *Kaira.* —	50	"
Gilder, J. Esq. ... ... *Ahmedabad.* —	200	"
Goodridge, Lieut. R. E. *Marine, England.* —	100	"
Goodwin, R. T. Esq, ... —	400	100
* Goodwin, Mrs, ... —	"	75
Graham, Capt. T. W. *Marine.* ... —	100	30
Grant, Chas, Esq. ... ... —	100	"
* Grant, Mrs. ... ... —	"	50
Grant, Capt. ... ... *Baroda.* —	"	50

		Benef. Rupees.	An. Subs. Rupees.
G.			
Griffith, Col. J.	—	200	100
Griffith, Lieut. J. G. ...	*Seroor.* —	100	„
Griffith, Mr. Thomas. ...	*Ditto.* —	100	25
H.			
Hallett J. Esq.	*England.* —	100	„
* Hallifax Capt. S. ...	*Seroor.* —	100	„
Hardy, Capt. Edwd.	—	100	50
Hawkins, Capt.	*Ditto.* —	100	„
Henderson, J. Esq.	—	200	„
Higgs, Mr G.	—	30	„
Hinde, Capt. W. H. M. 65 ...	—	30	25
Hodgson, Major	—	50	25
Hodgson, Mrs.	—	50	„
Horner, Revd. Mr. *Missionary* ...	—	116	„
Hough, Major, R. H.	—	100	„
Hough, Mrs.	—	50	„
Hughes, Capt. S. ...	*Severndroog*	50	50
Hughes, Lieut. J. R. ...	*Seroor.* —	„	„
Hall, Surgeon, Wm.	*Bussora* —	150	„
Hull, Major.	*Seroor.* —	100	„
Ditto. (Additional.) ...	—	100	„
Humries, Mr. J.	*Surat.* —	130	„
Hunt, Col.	—	100	„
Hunt, Mrs.	—	50	„
Hutchinson, Capt. J. 2d 7th N. I. ...	—	25	
I. J.			
* Jackson, Revd. R. C.	—	„	100
* Jackson, Mrs.	—	„	50
James, Capt. C. B. ..	*Poona.* —	100	„
Jeakes, Capt. J. *Marine.* ..	*Mangalore.*	100	50
Jeffreys, J. Esq.	*Poona.* —	100	50
Jeffreys, Revd. H.	*Baroda.* —	„	100
Jervis, Lieut. John.	*Ditto.* —	50	„
Jervis, Lieut, George. ...	*England.* —	50	„

	Benef. An. Subs.	
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
I. J.		
Inglis, Lieut. Wm. ... ... *Baroda* —	30	„
Inverarity, J. J. Esq. ... *England.*—	100	„
Inverarity, Mrs. .. .. *Ditto.* —	50	„
Johnson, Mrs. Col. .. .. .. —	„	30
Johnston, Commissioner R. N. *Ditto.* —	200	„
Jones, W. A. Esq. .. .. *Surat* —	100	50
Ironside, E. Esq. ... .. *Ahmedabad,*	200	100
Jukes, Dr. A. .. .. *Tannah.* —	100	50
Jukes, J. Esq. ... ... —	100	50
Jukes, Mrs. ... ... *Ditto.* —	„	30
K.		
Keate, T. Esq. ... ... *Surat.* —	200	50
Keir, Major General Sir W. Grant K. M. T.	300	„
Keir, Lady Grant ... . —	100	„
Kemball, Surgeon V. .. *Baroda.* —	60	„
Kemp, Lieut. Col. ... ... —	60	30
Kennedy, Lieut. Col. M. ... *Surat.* —	100	30
Kennedy, Dr.... ... . *Ditto.* —	50	50
Kennedy, Miss ... ... *Ditto.* —	„	50
Keutish, J. Esq. ... .. *Surat.* —	„	100
Kevork, A. ... ... —	„	30
Keys, C. Esq. ... ... *England.* —	200	„
Knight, Lieut. G. A. ... . —	40	„
L.		
Lamb, Assist. Surgeon. .. *Surat.* —	„	30
Lawrence, Capt. *Marine.* ..... —	100	50
Lawrence, Maj. General ... *England.*—	300	
Leckie, John Esq. ... ... *Ditto.* —	400	„
Leighton, Lieut. Colonel ... ... —	200	„
Leighton, Mrs. Lieut. Col. .. —	„	50
Livingston, Capt. .... —	30	30
* Livingston, Mrs. ... ... —	30	„
Lewis, Mrs. Capt. ... *Poonah.* —	„	25

I.	Benef. Rupees.	An. Subs. Rupees.
Laurcio, H. J. Esq. Portu. Chief Surat. —	200	„
Lugrin, Mr. F. ... ... —	60	30
Lugrin, Mrs. ... ... —	20	„
Lumsden, Mr. ... .. *Poona.* —	50	„
M.		
McBride, Dr. *Professor of Arabic, Oxford.* —	100	„
Mack Lieut. J. *Marine* ... ... —	200	60
Macdonald, Capt. ... ... —	50	„
MacVeigh, Mr. T. P. ... ... —	45	30
MacVeigh, Mrs. ... ... —	15	„
Malcolm David Esq. ... ... —	100	50
Marriott, Saville Esq. ... *Tannah.* —	100	50
Martin, Rev. G. ... ... *Kaira.* —	„	100
Mason, Mr. J. ... ... —	60	15
Maude, the Hon'ble Capt. R. N. *England* —	45	„
Maxwell, J. A. Esq. M. D. ... ... —	100	„
Maxwell, Mrs. ... ... —	20	„
Meek Dr. ... ... *Surat.* —	„	100
* Middleton, Mrs. ... ... *Calcutta.* —	50	„
Milne, Dr. ... ... *Poona.* —	100	50
Milnes, Lieut. Col. H. M. 65th ... —	50	„
Money, W. T. Esq. M. P. ... *England.*	300	„
Money, Mrs. W. T. ... ... *Ditto,* —	200	„
Morgan, Dr. Hill, ... *Ditto.* —	100	„
Morgan, Capt. R. *Marine* ... ... —	30	20
Morgan, Mrs. Capt. .. ... —	20	„
Morgan, W. A. Esq. ... ... —	100	50
Morley James Esq. ... . —	70	30
Morris, Col. ... ... *England* —	100	„
Morrison, J. Esq. ... ... *Surat* ... —	200	50
Morrison, Mrs. ... . *Ditto.* ... —	100	50
Moyle J. G. Esq. ... ... —	„	40
N.		
Newnham, Wm. Esq. ... ... —	100	100

	Benef. Rupees.	An. Subs. Rupees
N.		
Newport, Lieut. ... ... *Surat.* —	25	„
Nightingall, Lt. Gen. Sir M. K. C. B. *Eng.*—	300	„
Nightingall, Lady. ... ... *Ditto.* —	100	„
Nimmo, Mr. J. ... *Surat.* —	15	„
Norris, Charles Esq. ... *Ahmedabad.*	100	50
* Noton, Benjamin Esq. ... ... —	100	50
O.		
Officers of H. M. 65th Regt. ... —	50	„
Officers and Men H. C. Eur. Regt. —	200	„
Officers of the 1st 3d N. I. ... —	„	200
Officers of the 2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I. —	„	200
Ogilvey, Geo. Esq. ... *Surat* —	30	„
Osborne, Lieut. Col. ... *Baroda.* —	100	„
Osborne, Mrs. Col. ... *Ditto.* —	„	30
Ottey, Lieut. 65th Regt. ... *England.* —	50	„
P.		
Panton, Assist. Surgeon. W. ... ... —	100	„
Paul, Ens. Geo. 2d 7th ... ... —	100	„
Pearson, Capt. E. do. ... ... —	100	„
Pelly, J. H. Esq. ..... *Bancoote.*—	100	100
Pelly, Mrs. ... .. *Ditto.* —	„	100
Perkins, Capt. ... ... *Baroda.* —	50	„
Philipps, B. Esq. ... ... —	150	„
Pierce, Capt. Horse Artillery. ...*Seroor.* —	100	50
Pope, Capt. J. A. ... ... —	„	25
Pope, Mrs. ... ... —	„	25
Prendergast, Mrs. ... *England.* —	100	„
R.		
Reel, Mrs. ... ... —	45	„
Reid, J. R. Esq. ... ... —	100	50

		Bengal.	Bombay.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
R.			
Remington, J. G. Esq. ...	*England* —	400	„
Richards, Lieut. J. G. 6th Regt. ...	—	50	„
Richards, Lieut. J. J. *Engineers* ...	—	30	„
* Riddle, Mrs.	—	100	50
Riddle, Cornet, ...	*Surat.* —	30	„
Robertson, Lieut. R.	—	50	„
Robinson, Revd. Thos. ...	*Seroor.* —	„	100
Roome, Lieut. Col.	*England.* —	100	„
Roome, Lieut. T. 2d 7th Regt. N. I. ...	—	100	„
Romer, J. Esq.	*Surat,* —	200	50
Romer, Mrs.	*Ditto.* —	100	50
S.			
Sandwith, J Esq.	—	100	„
Sandwith, Major Wm. ...	*Surat.* —	100	„
Scaly, Major.	*Baroach.* —	„	50
Scaly, Capt. *Marine* ...	*Surat.* —	50	„
Scaly, Mrs. Capt. ...	*England.* —	50	„
Seely, Mrs. Lieut.	—	„	30
* Shank, Henry Esq.	—	300	„
Shank, Mrs.	*England.* —	100	„
Sheriff, Capt. J. 4th Regt. ...	—	50	„
* Shotton, Wm. Esq.	—	150	50
Shubrick, Mrs.	*Baroach.* —	50	„
Smith, John Esq. ...	*England.* —	200	„
Smith, Brig. Gen. Lionel C. B.	*Seroor.* —	400	„
Smith, Mrs.	*Surat.* —	10	„
Snodgrass, Capt. J. ...	*Surat,* —	50	30
Sparrow, J. J. Esq.	*England,* —	100	„
Stanley, Capt. W. H. ...	*Baroda.* —	100	50
Staveley, Mrs.	*Madras.* —	50	„
Stephenson, R. E. Esq. ...	*England.* —	250	100
Stephenson, Mrs.	*Ditto,* —	60	„
Steuart, R. Esq. *Pres. Med. B.*	—	300	100
Stewart, John Esq. ...	*Ditto,* —	200	„
Stewart, Mrs. John	*Ditto,* —	100	„

		Benef. An Subs.	
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
S.			
Stewart, Major W. W. ..	*Concan.* —	200	„
Stewart, Mrs. Major	*England.* —	50	„
Stockoe, Capt.	*Tannah.* —	30	„
Stockoe, Mrs.	*Ditto,* —	20	20
Strachan, Assist. Surgeon ...	*Seroor.* —	30	„
Strever, Capt.	—	50	25
Sutherland, J. Esq.	*Surat.* —	200	50
Sutherland, Lieut. N. R. H.	*Hyderabad.*	100	50
Suxpitch, Capt. R	—	50	„
Sydenham, Capt. G. ...	*England.* —	200	„
Sykes, Lieut.	*Dapooric.* —	„	50
T.			
Tarbutt, Capt. ...	*England.* —	200	„
* Taylor, Dr. J.	—	100	50
Taylor, Mrs.	—	15	„
Thew, Capt.	*Dapoorie.* —	100	50
Thomas, Revd. W. ...	*Bangalore.* —	100	„
Torin, Richard Esq. ...	*England.* —	200	„
Torin, Mrs.	*Ditto.* —	100	„
Tovey, Capt. J. S. ...	*Poona.* —	100	„
Towsey, Lieut. E. ...	*Surat.* —	„	30
W.			
* Wade, Revd. Nicholas,	*Supt. Senior Chap.* —	200	100
* Wade, Mrs.	—	50	50
Wallace, R. Esq. ...	*Seroor.* —	50	„
* Warden, Francis, Esq. ...	*Chief Sec.* —	400	100
Warden, Lieut. Col. F. ...	*England.* —	150	100
Warden, T. Esq.	*Tellicherry.* —	200	100
Wathen, W. H Esq. ...	*England.* —	50	25
Warren, Major H. M. 65th Regt. ...	—	40	„
Watkins, Major H. M. 65th Regt. ...	—	40	„
Wedderburn, J. Esq.	—	100	50
Additional.	—	„	50

		Benef.	An. Subs.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
W.			
Whish, Capt. R. M. ...	*England.* —	100	„
White, Capt.	—	„	30
Williams, Major	*Surat* —	50	„
Williams, Mrs. Major	*Ditto.* —	50	„
* Willis, Major	— —	„	30
Willock, Lieut. Edward	*Horse Artil. Deccan.*	100	70
Wilson, Col.	*England.* —	200	„
Woodhouse, O. Esq.	—	200	50
Woodhouse, R. Esq.		100	„
Wooler, Mr. Henry	—	100	50
Collections——1818.			
Bombay, St. Thomas's Church, ...	—	673	„
Surat Church per Revd. T. Carr.	—	693	„
Petty Sessions fine.	—	76	„

THE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

The Education

OF THE POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY:

WITH A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

INSTITUTED JANUARY 29TH 1815.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS,

NO. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

1820.

Officers 1820.

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THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PATRON,

THE RIGHT REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

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ALEXANDER BELL, ESQ. } *of*
GUY LENOX PRENDERGAST, ESQ. } *Council.*
HON'BLE SIR GEORGE COOPER, *Knt. Recorder.*
HENRY MERITON, ESQ. *Superintendent of Marine.*

VICE PATRON,

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

All Clergymen; and

Until 1821.
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- Mr. Noton,
- Mr. Gardiner,

Until 1822.
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- Capt. Lawrence,
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- Mrs. Baynes,
- Mrs. Warden,
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Collector.....Mr. Thos. Cooper.

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Superintendent. ....Revd. N. Wade, *Senior Chaplain*.
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Matron .....*Ditto*,.....Mrs. Cooper,
Mistress of the Girls' School.....Mrs. Wilson,

TANNAH SCHOOL.

Superintendent.....Revd. Robert Raynes, *Chaplain*.
Master..... ..Serjeant Thompson,

SURAT SCHOOL

Superintendent..... .....Revd. Thomas Carr, *Chaplain*.
Master..)..... ....Serjeant Hessing,

BOMBAY NATIVE SCHOOLS.

Fort. { *Master*.....Mr. T. Cooper.
Assistant..... .. Mr. C. Marshall.

Without the Fort.

Jgyeanel.....*Master*..... Mr. Watkins.
Byculla..... *Master*....'''....Mr. Hussey.
Jambalwarie.... .... *Master*.....Mr. T. Marshall.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry room at eleven o'clock.

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of the Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the first Friday in every month at the Girls' School at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary: for the boys, to the Managing Committee; and for the Girls, to the Ladies' Committee.

The *annual meeting* is held in the month of January.

The *annual sermon* is preached in the month of June.

The rules of the Society with the four former reports may be procured on application at the Vestry.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the fifth ANNUAL MEETING, held on the fourteenth day of February 1820.

THE HON'BLE M. ELPHINSTONE, PRESIDENT,

IN THE CHAIR.

The Report of the Managing Committee having been read by the Archdeacon,

IT WAS RESOLVED,

That the report be adopted, and that 500 *Copies be printed for the use of the Subscribers, under the direction of the Committee.*

That 50 *copies be transmitted to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, with a request that one copy may be transmitted to each member of the Court of Directors, and of the India Board.*

That one copy be also forwarded to the National Society in London; to the Diocesan Committee, Calcutta; to the Male Orphan Asylum, Madras; and to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Columbo.

The Children of the two Central Schools underwent a public examination, and Medals of merit were presented to the most deserving by the Hon'ble

Hon'ble the President, and the Hon'ble the Patroness. The meeting recorded their gratification in witnessing the general appearance and proficiency of the children, and in particular the distinctness and accuracy with which the boys went through all their exercises, about 40 of them reciting the whole of "the chief truths;" and also the neat manner in which the girls executed plain needle work.

The thanks of the Meeting were severally voted to the Archdeacon, to the Directors, to the Patroness and Directresses, and to those clergymen who had been instrumental in promoting the institution.

The following gentlemen went out by rotation.

Mr. Michie Forbes,	Sir R. de Faria,
Mr. Erskine,	Dr. Taylor,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Shotton,

REPORT

OF THE

Managing Committee:

FEBRUARY 1820.

FIVE years have now elapsed since the foundation of the Bombay Education Society, and the committee trust the annual detail of their proceedings has satisfactorily exhibited to the subscribers the great utility of the institution; at the time when the committee first entered on their duty, there existed in Bombay little or no means whereby the numerous offsprings of Europeans in this country could be instructed in the religion of their fathers, and secured from the vice and idolatry with which they are surrounded, or be trained to sober and virtuous habits.

To afford to poor European children under such

such circumstances the benefits of a religious education is the primary object of the society; it was soon however found that in order to give due effect to the education contemplated, it became necessary in this country to admit such children into a boarding house, and to provide them with moderate food and clothing; for many of them were entire orphans, and had no home; and others were sent from distant military stations without any means of being provided for at the presidency.

In establishing therefore a school for European children, many additional expenses were necessarily incurred, and the committee proceeded with a due regard to the probable resources of the society in the number which they from time to time admitted. Through the very handsome means which the subscribers placed in their hands, the committee have been enabled not only to educate but support in their central schools since the commencement of the society upwards of 330 poor children, besides affording religious instruction to many others, and lending valuable assistance to some military schools.

The liberal support they have received from the benevolence of individuals claims their warmest acknowledgements, and they feel peculiarly grateful to the government for the assistance they have at all times afforded to the institution, and for the manner in which they recommended it to the patronage of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

At

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the last annual meeting the reply from the Hon'ble Court was submitted to the subscribers, and a hope was held out that the court would eventually confirm the construction which the Right Hon'ble Governor in Council on a representation from the committee had placed on their orders.

It is with great regret that the committee have now to report that this hope has been disappointed, and that the court in a despatch lately received, have declared it was their intention to give to the purposes of the society the sum of 500 rs. only as a donation, but that on further consideration of the circumstances detailed they have consented to extend their donation to 5,000 rupees; and that instead of 500 rupees per month as sanctioned by the Governor in Council, their monthly subscription to the society is made 140 rupees.

It will however be remembered that the government had for many years taken into their own hands, and continued to support an old charitable institution for ten boys, at an average expense of 300 rupees per month; the old school being now united to this society, the court have agreed to continue the former payments, and thus to authorise to the joint-institutions the monthly payment of 440 rupees, or 5,280 rupees per annum.

The present establishment in the two central schools at the presidency consists of 172 children, of whom 145 are either wholly or partially

ly maintained by the society; the very gratifying progress and improvement of these children during the last year have just been exhibited to the subscribers in the public examination of this day; and they will readily acknowledge the value of the services which the boys' school has derived from the constant attention and superior abilities of Mr. Cooper. To Mrs. Cooper the society are much indebted not only for her matronly and assiduous care of the boys, but also for much valuable assistance kindly afforded by desire of the ladies' committee towards the good management of the girls' school, in which the general appearance of the girls does great credit to the exertions of Mrs. Wilson during the short period she has had charge of them. The proficiency made by the girls in plain needle work has enabled them to earn the sum of 262 rupees in the year, in addition to making the whole of their own clothes, and part of the boys'.

The committee have already detailed in some of their former reports their desire of providing for the welfare of the boys as they come of an age to leave the school, and the means which have been offered for this purpose. During the year they have received several applications for employing the boys advantageously, both in the service of the public and individuals, which they have availed themselves of as the ages and qualifications of the boys permitted. A communication has also been made to the committee from government as to engaging some of the boys in a medical capacity, and under the authority of the Gover-

nor

nor in Council the committee entered into a correspondence with the Medical Board with this object in view, who assured the committee that it would afford them much satisfaction to be in any degree instrumental in forwarding the benevolent views of the society, by providing for some of the boys in a manner so advantageous to themselves and so useful to the public.

The number of boys who have left the school during the year is 39; of whom some have been taken into public offices or admitted into the service of individuals, two have been apprenticed to captains of merchant vessels, three have been expelled for misbehaviour, and the rest have been taken out by their friends, having acquired a sufficient degree of instruction to render them useful. Of the 14 girls who have left the school, no less than eight have been taken into private families as servants, where they give great satisfaction; and the ladies' committee have received several applications for girls to be employed in a similar manner, which the age and qualifications of the children did not enable them to comply with, one girl has been sent to Scotland by desire of her relations, one has been expelled, and five have been removed by their friends, having gone through the instruction of the school.

The committee continue to lend their assistance to the district schools at Surat and Tannah, which are under the immediate superintendence of the chaplains of those stations. The school at Surat was somewhat interrupted this year by the

the illness and subsequent absence of the master, but it is now again in operation, and the children are making very satisfactory progress. At Tannah the number has decreased, but this Mr. Baynes observes, arises solely from this circumstance, that at the commencement of the school, many children of advanced ages attended, who were soon withdrawn on their acquiring a sufficient degree of knowledge to render them useful.

The regimental schools are all conducted on the national system, according to the Duke of York's regulations, and appear for the most part to be well attended; the school belonging to the artillery has doubled its number since last year, and is attended by several native children. His Majesty's 65th regiment having been lately stationed in Bombay, the committee have had an opportunity of observing their school, which they may be allowed to say has been much promoted by the zealous attention of Major Warren, the commanding officer; it is highly gratifying to observe the admirable order and regularity of this school, and the proficiency exhibited by all attending it.

On the subject of native schools, though the report which the committee have to make, may be less encouraging than the sanguine hopes of many may have aticipated, yet they trust much has been effected by their exertions, and that the system of native education is gradually improving: one school has been added to the three stated in the

the last report to have been established by the committee on this island, and the total number of boys in them is about 200. For each child one rupee is received per month, and where this sum has not been sufficient to defray the necessary expenses, the remainder has been borne by the society.

Hitherto the children in these schools have been taught the English language, but means are taking for introducing the native languages. The committee have already adverted in their last report to the almost total want of any thing like good and useful books in the languages of the country; it is to be remarked that more difficulties arise in promoting native education from this circumstance than any other; for neither are the natives themselves for the most part unwilling to learn, nor are there wanting a sufficient number of schools well attended; there are probably as great a proportion of persons in India who can read, and write, and keep simple accounts, as are to be found in European countries; but their acquirements extend no further, they are never taught to pursue a connected reading, nor is any thing like moral instruction ever afforded them. In order to remedy the deficiency of school books in these languages, the committee formerly stated that they had made application to the school-book society at Calcutta in the hope that some of the books published by that society might be used in the schools here, or be translated into the languages most prevalent on this side of India. The books received are found to be in the Persian,

sian, Arabic, and a dialect of the Hindoostanee not much understood by natives of Bombay; it becomes therefore necessary to translate such of them, as are required, into the Guzerattee and Mahrattee languages, as those in most common use among the boys; a selection of good fables has been translated into the former language through the kind assistance of Mulla Firooz, and the work has just been printed at the expense of the society.

The measure of education which it will be right should be afforded to such of these native children, as are desirous of learning, should be, the committee suggest, of a higher kind than is usually given, or is attainable, in their own schools. A few tracts should be framed in a popular way on General History, Natural History, Geography, and Astronomy; and considering the great commercial pursuits of many native inhabitants of this presidency, an elementary treatise on navigation, and a description of the countries connected with this port, would be highly useful, and could not fail of much interesting them.

The society has hitherto obtained through the "Bombay district committee of the Society for promoting christian knowledge" all such English books as are used in the national schools, *at reduced prices.* Early in the year the district committee expressed their desire of co-operating still further in promoting the views of the Education Society, and it was subsequently determined that the district committee should supply *gratuitously*

tuitously to all the schools in connection with this institution, such English books as may be required, being on the printed list of the London Society.

On the publication of the last report the committee adverting to the increasing demands on the funds of the institution, determined to give the report as wide a circulation as they could, and to appeal in behalf of the society to many who had not hitherto contributed to its support. The British public has largely and liberally responded to the call on their benevolence, and the committee must now return their acknowledgments for many distinguished contributions: the first place is due to the officers of the 2d | 6th and 2d | 9th native infantry, each of which corps has engaged for the annual sum of 200 Rs. The example was originally set in 1817 by the 1st 3d N. I., and the committee may be allowed to express a wish that it may be followed by every corps in the service; nor perhaps is it too much to hope, when it is considered how large a proportion of the children benefited by the charity are taken from the military, and that there are now in the school several orphan children of officers, who, by the circumstances of their birth, are excluded from all benefit of the military fund.

The committee have great pleasure in noticing a subscription, exceeding 700 Rs., from several of the officers and men of H. M's. 67th regiment. A donation of 200 rupees has been received from the officers and men of the H. C. European regiment

mnet. Many officers of other corps have likewise contributed handsomely in support of the institution, and particularly the officers of the light battalion at Seroor. The society is moreover much indebted for a subscription exceeding 1,000 rupees obtained in the Southern Concan through the kind influence of J H. Pelly Esq., magistrate; and another of 800 rupees forwarded from Sattarah through Andrew Burnett Esq.

The collection after the annual sermon at the presidency, which was preached by the Revd. S. Payne, amounted to 1,170 rupees. The Revd. T. Carr has also remitted a collection made by him at Surat amounting to 503 rupees.

The total receipts for the year from different sources have amounted to rupees 32,303,, 2,, 87 of which the benefactions and subscriptions from individuals have been 17,668 rupees, including rupees 3,236, arrears of former years. It is most gratifying to remark, and it must redound greatly to the liberality of the British public under this presidency, that the whole amount of voluntary contributions received from the commencement to the present time towards the purposes of the institution is rupees 78,972; and if to this sum be added the several church collections, amounting to 6,573 rupees, and the collection of 10,107 Rs. made by Lady Nightingall for the ladies' fund, now united to the general stock, it will give a total of rupees 95,652, (£11,956 10s.) afforded by the benevolence of individuals alone, to the promotion of that excellent design

in

in which the society has now been engaged for five years.

The capital stock of the society now amounts to rupees 47,818, having been increased by the addition to it of the ladies' fund, by 3,000 Rs. added by order of the committee, and 5,000 rupees the Hon'ble Company's late donation.

These facts speak loudly for the generosity of the public, the general sense in favor of the design of the society, and the confidence reposed in the managers. The committee, however, while they return their warmest acknowledgments to the public for its past liberality, would earnestly guard against the conclusion that the state of the balance precludes the necessity of increasing pecuniary aid.

The proceedings exhibit a great actual expenditure, the expenses of the institution during the year in its several departments having amounted to very nearly 25,000 rupees, notwithstanding the most vigilant and strict economy.

On the continuance therefore of that support which the society has hitherto received from the British public, the committee confidently rely; and they earnestly hope that no failure in this respect will render it necessary to lessen an establishment which has already effected so much good, and the manifest utility and importance of which are daily increasing.

APPENDIX.

N°. 1.

Extracts from the Rules.

First. The early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European society of this place, to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Twenty second. The Society will establish and maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Twenty third. The Schools shall be open at all times to the visitation of Subscribers, who are requested to suggest to the Committee any measures which may in their opinion be necessary for the advancement of the objects of the Charity.

Thirtieth. Three or more members shall be selected every month by the Committee, Visitors of the asylum, who shall visit and enquire into the state of the School, hear the classes read, inspect the Children's writing and ciphering books, distribute rewards for merit, inspect the quality of the Children's victuals, and make a monthly report of their proceedings at the next monthly meeting of the Committee.

Forty fifth. Tickets of Merit shall be distributed at such times as may be thought fit: the value of the tickets to be from time to time fixed by the Committee, the half of which value to be paid weekly by the School Committee or visitors, or reserved in the hands of the Master at the discretion of the Children, and the remaining half to be entered in a book called the "Fund Book," and the Children to receive the sums opposite to their names on their discharge from the School. In case the Children leave the School improperly, or be guilty of any gross misbehaviours, the funded part to be forfeited.

Forty ninth. All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children, but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth. In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given:

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty

Fifty first. No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of four years, or above the age of fourteen; and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty second. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty third. Prayers shall be regularly read in the School, twice every week-day; viz. In the morning before the school business commences, and in the afternoon before the Children are dismissed.

Fifty fourth. The Children shall regularly attend the Public Divine Service.

Fifty seventh. At or before the time of superannuation, endeavours shall be made to bind out the Boys as apprentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifty eighth. Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairman with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty ninth. Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper, and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth.

Sixtieth. The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants under the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is,———

For a whole boarder — from ten to fifteen rupees,
For a half boarder — — — five rupees,
For a day scholar — — from one to four rupees.

Sixty first. Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty second. No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such child has had the small-pox, or been inoculated with the cow-pox; and no child with a cutaneous, or infectious disorder shall be received.

N°. 2.

TABLE OF PRICES

FOR THE WORK DONE IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

	Per Each.
Making Ladies' Petticoats with tucks, ... Rs.	1 1 00
Ditto do. do. without do.	1 0 00
Ditto do. Skirts for Gowns, if plain, ...	0 3 00
Ditto do. do. ——————with tucks, per tuck	0 0 40
	Per Dozen.
Ditto Ladies' day Shifts, ...	5 0 00
Ditto do. night do. with Frills, ...	8 0 00
Ditto common —— do. ——————	4 0 00
Ditto Gentlemen's Shirts with Frills, ...	11 0 00
Ditto do. do. without do.	8 0 00
Ditto common do. ——————.....	6 0 00
Ditto Boys' do. with Frills, ...	5 0 00
Ditto do. do. without do.	4 0 00
Ditto Children's plain Trowsers, ...	3 0 00
Ditto do. tucks do. and bodies, ..	5 0 00
Ditto do. night Shifts, ...	3 0 00
Ditto do. plain Frocks, ...	5 0 00
Ditto do. tuck'd do.	6 0 00
Ditto do. Pelisess, plain, ...	7 2 00
Ditto do. do. frilled, ...	9 0 00
Ditto do. night Caps, ...	4 0 00
Ditto do. Spencers, ...	5 0 00
Ditto Neckcloths, ...	1 1 00
Ditto Sheets with one Seam, ...	2 2 00
Ditto do. with two do.	4 0 00
Ditto Pillow cases, ...	2 0 00
Ditto Pocket Handkerchiefs, ...	1 1 00
Ditto Dungaree Towels, ...	0 1 00
Ditto Table Napkins, ...	0 2 00
Ditto Banians, ...	3 0 00
Hemming 25 yards Muslin, ...	0 3 00
Whipping do. do.	0 2 00
Wristbands' stitching, ...per pair,	0 1 00

APRIL 7TH 1820.

N. B. The above are less than the bazar prices, but it is expected that all work be previously cut out, or an extra charge will be made accordingly.

BOOKS

N°. 3.

BOOKS used in the Central Schools, Bombay.

Price for ten.

	Rs.	qr.	rs.
Leaves, or cards, being the Nat. Soc. Cent. schoolbook No. 1	1	—	—
National Society's central school book, ... No. 2 —	—	—	86
Child's first book, ... part 1st & 2d —	—	2	15
Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling book, ... part 1st & 2d —	1	2	68
Do. ... lessons, ... 6 parts —	1	3	60
Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, ... —	—	—	88
Parables of our blessed Saviour, ... —	—	—	88
Miracles, ——— Ditto, ——— ..... —	—	—	88
Discourses, ——— Ditto, ——— ..... —	—	—	88
The Church Catechism, ... —	—	—	64
Ditto, broke into short questions, ... —	—	1	06
Osterwald's abridgement of the history of the Bible, ... —	—	—	88
Sellon's ——— —Do. ——— ..... —	4	2	—
History of Christ, ... —	—	—	88
Crossman's introduction, ... —	2	2	40
Watt's Divine Songs, ... —	—	2	56
Chief truths of the Christian religion, ... —	—	—	86
Arithmetical tables, ... per set —	—	—	66
	Single		
Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of scripture history, &c. 2 Vol.	1	—	58
Do. Teacher's Assistant, ... 2 Vol. —	1	3	46
Do. Scripture Catechism, ... 2 Vol. —	2	—	50
Do. Instructive tales, ... —	1	—	26
Do. questions, ... —	—	—	78
Johnson's dictionary, ... —	1	—	80
Æsop's fables, ... —	—	1	76
Vyse's arithmetic, ... —	1	2	72
Murray's grammar, ... —	1	2	72
Bell's instructions, ... —	1	—	80
Iremonger's instructions, ... —	1	1	92
Psalters, ... —	—	1	8
Prayer books, ... 12 mo. long Primer. —	1	1	—
Testaments, ... 8 vo. Pica. —	1	1	51
Bibles, ... 8 vo. ..... —	3	—	07

The above books, and also slates and writing materials, may be procured on application to the Committee.

STATE

No. 4.

STATE of the Schools in connection with the Society.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS BOMBAY. INSTITUTED 1815.		Remaining Jan. 1819.	IN THE YEAR Admitted.	IN THE YEAR Left.	Total January 1820.
Whole boarders,	Boys,	84	21	22	83
	Girls,	55	12	14	53
Half boarders,	Boys,	9	1	1	9
	Girls,	00	00	00	00
Day Scholars,,	Boys,	23	4	00	27
	Girls,	2	00	2	00
	Total Boys and Girls.*	173	38	39	172
SURAT SCHOOL, Instituted 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians,	18	00	00	10
	Natives,	9	00	00	24
TANNAH SCHOOL, Instituted 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians,	15	00	00	17
	Natives,	17	00	00	9
NATIVE SCHOOLS on the Island of Bombay.					
Fort (Central School) opened 1818.		82	97	71	48
Egarrie, 1818.		80	126	70	56
Mazagon, 1818.		14	00	00	22
Jambelwarrie, 1819.		00	00	00	115
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.		Men.	Boys.	Girls.	
Hon'ble Company's Artillery,		40	38	10	88
His Majesty's 47th Regiment,		00	13	11	24
His Majesty's 65th Regiment,		116	25	11	152
His Majesty's 67th Regiment,		33	39	22	94
Hon'ble Company's European Regiment,		40	16	00	56
	Total,				887

* The total number of Children admitted into, and discharged from the Central Schools from 1815 to 1819, inclusive is,

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted,	215	123	338
Left,	99	67	166
Remaining in the School,			172

DR.

No. 5.

Dr.——ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT

1818 Dec.	31	To Balance stated to be in hands of Treasurers		479 2 39			
		Deduct error in statement		5 0 00			
					474	2	39
1819 Dec.	31	" Arrears of former years, recovered			3,236	0	00
		" Benefactions	8,787 0 00				
		" Subscriptions	10,45 2 09				
					14,432	2	09
		" The Hon Company's Subscriptions,*			9,420	0	00
		" Children's Friends	2009 2 00				
		" Bombay Church Collection	1,170 0 00				
		" Surat ..... Ditto	503 0 00	1,673 0 00			
		" Rent of House in Church Street		678 1 33			
		" Fines from Court of Petty Sessions, for false coins		400 0 00			
		" Girls' Work Money		262 0 20			
		Mrs. Mackenzie for set of Dining Tables purchased by her		70 0 00			
		" Ditto for Shoes supplied the Girls from the boys' stock		5 0 00			
		" Major Bentley's Office (fine from)		5 0 00			
					5,102	3	59
		" Interest Account at Bankers to 31st July 1819			87	2	80
		" Overpaid by the Collector and due to him			50	1	06

* Exclusive of a small pension paid by the Government through the Society.

We the auditors have examined this account and do find a balance of Rs. 50 1 6 due to the Collector 31st December 1819 as therein stated; also that there was cash in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to Rupees 2,479 3 19 and that the Society possessed in the Hon. Company's Treasury the sum of Rs. 45,388 3 6 being a total of funds Rs. 47,818 1 19 exclusive of interest due from the Hon'ble Company and Messrs. Forbes & Co,

8TH FEBRUARY 1820.

GEO. BARNES,
WM. ERSKINE,
B. NOTON,

Rupees..... 32,803 3 93

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1819.——Cr.

1819					
Dec.	31	By Arrears of 1818 (paid by Collector)	1,275 0 21		
		" Ditto by part of Checque on Messrs. Forbes & Co. to Govind	797 0 72		
				2,072	0 93
		Boys' School.			
		" Messing Charges	5 289 2 90		
		" Clothes and Bedding	647 0 58		
		" House and School furniture	348 2 70		
		" Servants	803 3 00		
		" Miscellaneous Expenses	830 1 91		
		" Salaries	1,800 0 00		
		" Rent	2,610 0 00		
				12,359	8 09
		Girls' School.			
		" Messing Charges	3,267 1 24		
		" Clothes and Bedding	924 1 40		
		" House and School furniture	293 0 00		
		" Servants	822 0 64		
		" Miscellaneous Expenses	590 3 04		
		" Salaries	713 1 00		
		" Rent	1,680 0 00		
				7,690	3 32
		District Schools.			
		" Surat School	100 0 00		
		" Tannah School	150 0 00		
		" Mazagon Do.	305 0 00		
		" Girgon Do.	216 0 00		
		" Printing School regulations in Persian Character	61 1 00		
				832	1 00
		Printing &c. &c.			
		" Printing annual Report, Advertisements Books and Stationery		1,167	2 12
		Sundries.			
		" Govind Sadasiw (Gratuity to)	300 0 00		
		" Mr. Blair ——— (Ditto)	200 0 00		
		" Purvoe and Peon	248 0 00		
		" Expenses of Compound on the Esplanade	163 0 00		
		" Cooly hire of Books sent to H. M's. 67th Regt. Foot	48 0 00		
		" Postage charged by Messrs. Forbes and Co.	1 2 00		
				960	2 00
		" H. Co's. Ground Rent of Premises opposite the Church		21	3 24
		" Rent of House in Church Street		600	0 00
		" Per Centage on the Collection of Rupees 32,385 0 96 at 5 per Cent		1,619	1 04
		" Passed to the Society's Credit in the H. Co's. Treasury by Messrs. Forbes & Co.		3,000	0 00
		" Balance in the hands of Messrs. Forbes & Co.		2,478	3 9
		Rupees		32,808	3 93

Amount

No. 6.

Amount and description of the Funds of the Education Society.

1819					
May.	22	In the Honourable Company's Treasury.... ...	27,281, 1 00		
Sept.	13	Ladies Fund united to General Fund...	10,107, 2 06		
"	2	Transferred by Messrs. Forbes & Co. to Hon'ble Company's Treasury	3,000 0 00		
1820.	"	Donation of H. C. and carried to general fund in Feb....	5000, 0 00		
		Total in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury Rs.	45,388 3 06		
		Balance in the hands of Messrs. Forbes & Co.	2,479 3 19		
			Rupees.....	47,868	2 25
		Deduct due to Collector.....		50	1 06
		Total amount of funds, exclusive of Interest due.....Rupees.		47,818	1 19

Arrears of former years amounting to about Rupees 1800, appear on the Books.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1820.

LIST

LIST

OF

SUBSCRIBERS.

Members of the Managing, or the Ladies' Committee are marked with an asterisk.

New Subscribers for the present year, are printed in Italics.

The Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the Collector of the Society, who is authorised to give the necessary receipts.

All subscriptions are due on the first of January in advance.

	Benef.	An. Subs.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
The Hon. M. Elphinstone, President.	600	300
* The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, *Patron.*	600	„
L. G. Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B.	„	100
Alexander Bell, Esq.	300	100
Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq.... *Vice Presis.*	250	„
Hon. Sir George Cooper, Kt...... *Vice Presis.*	„	100
Henry Meriton, Esq..... *Vice Presis.*	500	300
* The Ven. Archdeacon Barnes, *Vi. Pa.*	500	150
* *The Hon. Lady Colville, Patroness.*	„	100
* Mrs. Barnes, *Vice Patroness.*	100	100
A.		
Adams, Lieut. .... *Surat.* ..	20	„
Adams, Capt. .... *Sattara.* ..	50	„
Adams, Lieut. 2d 10th .. *Baroda.* ..	50	„
Agar, H. Esq. .... .. *Surat.* ..	100	„
Aitchison, Major	200	100

A.	Benef.	An. Subs.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
* Aitchison, Mrs.	50	50
Aitchison, Capt. J. W. .. *Surat.* ..	„	30
Algeo, Capt. 67th Foot, Candeish. ..	20	„
Allport, Thomas, Esq. .. *Calcutta.* ..	100	„
Anderson, G. W. Esq. .. *Kaira.* ..	100	50
Anderson, Capt. 2d 9th N. I. *S. Concan.* ..	50	„
Ashburner, William, Esq.	100	50
* Ashburner, Mrs.	„	50
B.		
Baber, J. H. Esq. .... *Tellicherry* ..	200	„
Babington, S. Esq. .... *Tannah.* ..	100	100
Babington, Mrs. .... *Ditto.* ..	50	30
Bailie, Major General.	200	„
Baker, Lieut. Col. E.	200	100
* *Baker, Mrs.*	50	50
Ballantine, Capt. .... *Baroda.* ..	150	50
Barclay, Lieut. Col. 1st N. C. *Ditto.* ..	200	„
Additional.	100	„
Barclay, Lieut. J. 2d 7th N. I. *Kaira.* ..	50	„
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Pope, Mrs.		„	25

P.

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P.	Rupees	Rupees
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Purnell, Assist. Surgeon, W. Malwan,	,,	30
Purnell, Mrs. Ditto,	,,	20
R.		
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S.

S.			Benef.	An. Subs.
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Iredell, Lieut.	15
Irwin, C. G. Esq.	15

46 2 5 4

	Donations. *Rupees.*
J.	
J. M.	15
Jukes, J. Esq.	15
K.	
Kemball, Surgeon, ...	15
Kentish, J. Esq.	15
L.	
Lawrence, Capt.	15
Leighton, Lieut. Col.	15
Livingston, Capt.	15
M.	
Macdonell, Æ. Esq.	15
Mackintosh, Capt.	15
Malcolm, D. Esq.	15
Manwaring, Commodore, ...	15
Marriott, Capt.	15
Meek, Dr.	15
Meriton, H. Esq.	15
Milburn, W. Esq.	15
Miller, Capt.	15
Milnes, Lieut. Col. 65th Regt.	15
Morgan, Capt.	15
Morgan, W. A. Esq.	15
N.	
Noton, B. Esq.	15
O.	
Ogilvy, Surgeon, ...	15
P.	
P.	15

	Donations. *Rupees.*
P.	
Pierce, Major. H. A.	15
Prendergast, G. L. Esq.	15
R.	
Riddell, Mrs.	15
S.	
Sandwith, J. Esq.	15
Shank, H. Esq.	15
Shotton, W. Esq.	15
Simson, J. B. Esq.	15
T.	
Taylor, Dr.	15
W.	
W. O.	15
Wade, Rev. N.	15
Warden, F. Esq.	15
Warren, Lieut. Col. 65th Regt.	15
Wedderburn, John, Esq.	15
Willis, Major, ...	15
Woodhouse, O. Esq.	15
Woodhouse, Richard, Esq.	15
X.	
X.	15

FORM

43 256

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of "The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay.", formed in Bombay in the year 1815, *the sum of Rupees———— to be paid out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real; which said sum of———— I desire may be applied towards carrying on the Charitable designs of the said Society; and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.*

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
The Education
OF THE POOR,
WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF
BOMBAY:
WITH A
LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Instituted January 29th 1815.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS,
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

1821.

ERRATUM.

Page 20, line 8, for *native* read *national.*

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A SERMON

PREACHED IN

St. Thomas's Church Bombay,

BEFORE THE SOCIETY

FOR THE

Education of the Poor,

ON THE 18TH MARCH 1821,

BEING THE SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

BY

THE RIGHT REVEREND

THOMAS FANSHAW,

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS,

NO. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

1821.

19th March 1821.

Resolved.—That the cordial thanks of the Education Society be presented to the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA, Patron of the institution, for the very appropriate sermon preached by him, in its behalf on Sunday last; and that his Lordship be requested to allow the same to be printed.

H. DAVIES,

Secretary.

A SERMON,

&c. &c.

St. MATT. VII.; part of the 13th Verse.

"Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction."

TO the reflecting mind hardly any truths are more deeply interesting than such as relate to the general condition of human life: in these every feeling bosom seems to participate, and every heart, not hardened by sin or sensuality, finds something which comes home to itself. The general condition must be more or less our own: who can be reminded, that the world is full of wretchedness, and not consider that he is destined to pass in that world all the days of his mor-

tal

tal life; or who can listen to observations on the shortness and uncertainty of our present being, and forget, that he himself is standing on the very same precipice, from which daily and hourly so many are seen to fall? The thoughtless and the obdurate may, indeed, be proof against all such applications; and there is a sophistry, by which men persuade themselves, that they at least are exempt from the common lot: but this is not the sane and sober state of the heart and understanding; we are formed by nature to feel; and in the contemplation of the scene around us, selflove left to its natural operation, will teach us to feel for ourselves: every sigh extorted from the wise and good in every age for the condition of humanity, does in fact attest our inherent interest in all that relates to human life; and our sympathies, as the very term implies, are but involuntary acknowledgements, that whatever concerns our common nature, touches some chord within ourselves; some emotion is awakened within us, when the system is not greatly disordered, whenever solemn truths are enounced, which apply not simply to individuals, but universally to man.

It should seem then, that no heart not altogether become callous, can be unmoved with the awful declaration conveyed in the text, proceeding as it does from Perfect Wisdom, and a divine insight into all, which respects our condition. According to this oracle, what a world is it, in which we are placed! We are journeying, it seems, either to life or to destruction; to

happiness

happiness or to eternal perdition: but "strait is the "gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, "and few there be that find it;" whereas "Wide is "the gate and broad is the way, that leadeth to des- "truction, and many there be which go in thereat:" through one or other of these gates, however, all must pass; the entrance by the one is difficult, while that by the other is accomplished without effort: the "way "is broad, and the gate is wide," and the number of those who enter thereat, is declared to be proportionate. And can any of us regard such a representation of human life without concern? It is obvious, and it should seem almost impossible not to ask ourselves, whether we are travelling on the wide road at our ease, or labouring along the narrow path, which alone conducts us to life? Independently of inquiry, the probability is that we have not found the path of life, as this is the lot of few: but inquiry may be expected to confirm the apprehension: is there any thing of conflict in our Religion? have we laboured to gain the mastery over ourselves? have we struggled with our natural corruption? are we conscious of any actual danger? and do we habitually seek the aid of God in fervent prayer? If nothing of this has yet been done, we may be assured, that we are journeying on the broad and easy way, that leadeth unto destruction: and be the inferences what they may, we cannot help pronouncing, with respect to the great majority of mankind, that such is really the fact: there cannot be any thing deserving the name, or possessing the efficacy

cy of Religion, into which a deep and sometimes a painful solicitude for our salvation does not enter: and yet how few are there comparatively, who view life in any other light, than as a period for the enjoyment of the world, so far as their means extend, or who ever think of prosecuting any other way, than that which points to their worldly interests, or which invites them by the gaiety of its prospects, and appeals to their love of ease.

But let it not be thought, that this state of things authorises any inferences unfavourable to the goodness of the Almighty. It is, indeed, to be inferred from the Scripture, and even from what we may observe in the world, that human life, as life is very commonly used, will not ultimately turn out to have been a blessing: it is in truth, an awful thing to live; charged as we are with the responsibilities attending this state of being, and so little disposed to fulfil them. But this is not the original constitution of things; life can have been no other than the gift of a merciful God, intent upon calling into being creatures capable of exalted happiness, and on enabling them to attain it, unless thro' their own perverseness and abuse of their natural fredom. Our Saviour, indeed, tells us, that "narrow is the gate;" but this is not to affirm, that any are excluded: on the contrary, all are commanded to "strive to enter in:" (Luke 13. 24.) and when it is added, that many will seek to enter in, and shall not be able," it is intended only

ly to warn us against deferring our repentance, till the door is closed against us in death. We are sure, on the implicit authority of Scripture, that God "would have all men to be saved" (1 Tim. 2. 4.), and that he is "long-suffering to us-ward, not "willing that any should perish, but that all should "come to repentance" (2 Pet. 3. 9.). These declarations are sufficient to convince us, that the spiritual dangers, which are attendant on life, however real and extensive they are, must not be sought in the original constitution of our being: they can only be ascribed to a superinduced corruption: and thus they tend to illustrate, as do almost all the results of our inquiries into human nature, the scriptural doctrine of the fall, and the consequent need of a Redeemer: if that doctrine be once admitted, we instantly perceive that the goodness of God is not impeached in the blindness of men to their real interests, or in any consequences, which may thereupon ensue. All was good as it came from the hands of the Creator; and life was designed to be a blessing, and the source of blessings, altho' man so frequently converts it into a curse.

STILL, however, we must look at our condition, as it actually is, whatever be the cause which has brought us into it: the way, on which the greater part of the species are journeying thro' life, is the broad one that leadeth to destruction: we know this fact upon the unerring authority of our Saviour: we cannot but acknowledge, that the statement is alarming, especially as the presumption, which it furnishes,

nishes, is strongly against ourselves: but alarm is in every case unavailing, if it does not lead us to consider by what means the danger may be avoided: our first and immediate care, no doubt, if we take the alarm, will be to look to our own safety; to review our lives, to examine our hearts, and to question ourselves as to the foundation of any hope we may entertain, that we ourselves are safe: and if as will too frequently be the case, when the scrutiny is impartially conducted, our security turns out to be little else than indifference, and we are not really living in the faith and the fear of God, but travelling onward with the multitude, with scarcely a thought about our final destination, we shall surely trace back our steps, and hasten, however late in life, to find the narrow path.—But what will be our next concern? if we are not destitute of pity for our brethren and of zeal for the glory of God, we shall direct our attention to the state of those, who are still pursuing the way we have left, or are likely to pursue it hereafter; and trusting that by the grace of God we are ourselves in the right path, we shall seek to snatch others from destruction, we shall invite and implore them to accompany us in the narrow way, which alone leadeth unto life.

It appears, then, that the awful truth contained in the text supplies a motive to the discharge of two, the most momentous of our Christian duties: we are to be solicitous for our own salvation, and to inquire whither we are going: we are next to be careful for the salvation

tion of others, and to guide them, if possible, in the right way. Considerations arising out of the former of these are, indeed, peculiarly well adapted to the present solemn season: but the latter seem to prefer even a stronger claim to your attention, when we advert to the especial object of this address.

A general concern for the salvation of all men, however unconnected with us, is the Christian frame of mind: it is in fact the highest and holiest Charity combined with a zeal for the honour of Religion and the glory of God: it is hardly possible to imagine any man to be in earnest in his Christian profession, and at the same time indifferent or even lukewarm, when he sees the multitude around him pressing forward to destruction; ignorant, perhaps, altho' living in a Christian land, of what is required for their salvation, or more probably never laying the subject to heart; but resolving to live undisturbed while they may, and to abide their destiny, as they consider it, whatever it may be. In the discharge of the Pastoral office, or even in the exercise of private friendship, or public charity, we must never despair of reclaiming the obdurate, even tho' they be far advanced in life; for nothing is impossible to the grace of God: but it were too much to admit, that the task is one, in which experience holds out encouragement: inveterate habits become a species of nature: connexions long established are not easily dissolved: and the mind has acquired a rigidity, which renders it incapable of adapting itself to a new course of action and sentiment, and

to

to those altered views of life and of eternity, which the Gospel will imperiously require. It is therefore to be feared, that of the multitude, who have long been travelling on the "broad way," few can be persuaded to leave it: the duty, indeed, of *attempting* to persuade them remains in all its force; it is one of those instances, in which despondency is forbidden, even tho' we discern not much ground for hope.

But very different is the case of the young; of those, who as yet cannot be said to have commenced their journey, either in the broad or the narrow way, but have yet to choose: and tho' their choice of the path of life cannot positively be determined by any exercise of the wisdom or the charity of others, it may be influenced to such a degree, as to ensure almost a moral certainty, that they will decide aright: we cannot force them into the right way, but we can train them in such habits and sentiments, and cherish in them such dispositions, as will generally lead them to prefer it. Of the thousands in fact, who are pursuing the way of destruction, whether in high or in humble life, we may generally pronounce, that they have not enjoyed the benefits of a truly Christian education: of the one class it will probably be found, that they were diligently instructed in what are called accomplishments, and of the other that they were utterly neglected in their youth: but of both alike that no care was taken to imbue them with Christian knowledge and principles, or to rescue them from their natural corruption.

EDUCATION, then, is the instrument committed by Providence to the hands of the Christian, who moved by the alarming declaration in the text, that the majority of mankind are pursuing the road to death, would interfere to save some: and if we can conceive a case, in which it is especially incumbent upon Christians to exert themselves in such a work of charity, it is surely in the country which we now inhabit. The situation of the children of the poor in England, with all the dangers which attend it (and they are not few) is a state of security compared with that of poor European children in India. At home, to say nothing of the stupendous improvements recently introduced by the *National Society*, there have for many years been schools in most of the populous districts, in which the elements of Christian Knowledge might be acquired; and employments for those who were industriously disposed, might always be found in agriculture, in manufactures, or in trade: there too, children bereft of their parents have probably other relatives, who tho' unable to render them effectual aid, can still afford them some protection: and the system of parish relief, little as it is adapted to the present state of the country, so materially changed in its circumstances since that system was first established, is yet such as to provide, that none shall actually perish. Besides all this, there is what may be denominated a *Christian influence*, which powerfully operates in a Christian land: the charity of individuals supplies in some measure any defect in the public Institutions: how many children

children of faithful servants have always been sent to school by the benevolence of their employers: and even they who have not been regularly trained in Christian principles, are yet within the reach of them; they cannot be thrown into a situation, where the name of Christ is unknown; and the division of the whole country into parishes, in most of which there is a resident Clergyman, and where the offices of Religion are regularly administered, affords, if not a guarantee that all shall be trained in Christian knowledge, at least an opportunity of acquiring it, to all who from any cause shall be prompted to desire it.

But how stands the case with respect to India? It exhibits a gloomy contrast to the state of things, which has now been detailed to you, bad as we are accustomed to consider it at home. Schools adapted generally to the reception of poor Christian children were till lately unknown in the distant provinces, and still are few: the employments open to the industry of those, who are wholly without education, must of course in a country, where the agriculture, and manufactures, and much of the trade are in other hands, be very limited and precarious: a child too, who is here bereft of his parents, has probably not a relative or friend in the country: and it often happens that of the two supports, which Nature has given to helpless infancy, the one, which is frequently found in England to be the more efficient, is here nearly useless, or sometimes even worse than useless, in a Christian view: thro' the influence of native mothers the daughters at least

least, and sometimes the sons, of Europeans have been lost to the Faith of Christ. There are cases too, in which the father is ordered to Europe, and must leave his children behind him: the camp, or the barrack, or the bazar is their only place of refuge: there have, indeed, been instances of the most generous and exemplary humanity exercised by persons, on whom the orphan has had no natural claims, and whose means of doing good have been exceedingly circumscribed: the ebullitions of truly Christian pity will burst forth, whenever the feeling is excited: but its operation must be partial and fortuitous, where public institutions are wanting, and charity is not organized into system. In this country, moreover, the objects of charity, of whom we are speaking, are exceedingly dispersed: their distresses, unless there be a motive to inquire for cases of distress, in the hope of relieving them, are not easily brought to light, the casualties and misfortunes, which befal the poor, are scarcely heard of: in a *Christian* neighbourhood nothing which deeply affects its meanest member, is unknown, or altogether without interest; but the state of Society is here very different: in its most favourable circumstances, from its fluctuating nature, we hardly attain to an interchange of sympathies between the different classes, and but rarely between persons of the same class. And as to a generally pervading *Christian influence*, it is not to be expected: Christianity is not here sufficiently advanced: it covers too small a space: it is not always well established in the minds of those, who come hither from

from a Christian country: the probability is not very great, that it will afterwards gain an ascendancy over them: we have here, speaking with reference to the extent over which our countrymen are scattered, but few Churches, few Clergy, and few Christian Institutions: and Christian associations, strongly as they are felt in some minds, derive, for the most part, but little aid from local circumstances. Paganism is in possession of the millions, who constitute the people: and it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to suppose, that it has not influences of its own, from the operation of which even Europeans are not altogether exempt.

It was in such a state of things and probably from the contemplation of circumstances such as those, which have now been detailed, that your *Education Society* was first established, and commenced those labours of love, which appear thus far to have had the blessing of Almighty God: the institution has indeed, been munificently supported by the Christian community throughout this Presidency: and it appears, as its merits are more generally understood, to be continually gaining strength: it might seem, then, superfluous to dwell upon its excellencies: at the same time, I should hardly fulfil the object of this day's solemnity, if I contented myself with general commendation, and abstained from all notice of the specific benefits, which, with the continued blessing of God, these schools may be expected to produce.

Chiefly, then, no doubt, and most obviously will benefit

benefit redound to the individuals, who are the objects of your care. View them only in their present state, and in connexion with the prospects, which are opening upon them, and then contrast with it what they probably *would* have been, if abandoned to their natural condition. The mind can hardly imagine any thing more wretched: poverty and ignorance and vice, and habits perhaps little removed from those of the lowest and most depraved of the natives, would in the natural course of things have been their portion: but what is the state, in which you have actually placed them? It has nothing in it, which in the estimation of the proud and the luxurious might redeem it from contempt: but in a Christian view it is all, which the well-being and even the happiness of man can require: food and raiment suited to their condition;—Christian instruction, and that elevation of mind and character, which it almost invariably tends to inspire;—habits of attention and industry;—the practice of early piety;—and such of the elements of useful knowledge, as may fit youth of both sexes respectively for subordinate, tho' useful, stations in life,—these are the benefits, which you confer upon all, whom you take under your protection.—Without presumption we indulge a hope, that the seed thus sown will in very few instances be thrown away: similar institutions, which have been sufficiently long established to furnish the result of experience have been blessed with abundant fruits. All experience, indeed, tends to prove, that education is the most powerful, and at the same time, the most manageable, engine

gine of good, which has been committed to man. In the fulfilment of prophecy respecting the coming of Christ's kingdom, we may especially apply to the influence of Christian education that saying, that "the "desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." (Isaiah 35. 1.).

But the benefits, which such an institution confers, are not confined to the individuals, for whom they are immediately intended: the State will be a gainer in every instance, in which your labours of love shall not have been wholly ineffectual. On this point, indeed, I am well aware, that the fears of some, and those too, good and enlightened men, will not allow them to concur with me without considerable reservation, at least in the circumstances of India: it is, however, in those circumstances especially, that I would plead the cause of education. It is said indeed, and truly said, that knowledge is power: but is it necessarily *hostile* power? and further, may we not expect, even if we withhold knowledge, that power will still exist; and that too decidedly and inveterately hostile to those interests, which we are most solicitous to maintain? To the former of these questions it may be answered, that the power conveyed by knowledge is not necessarily *hostile*: mere knowledge, indeed, unaccompanied with any principles, which shall regulate or restrain it, is a tremendous implement of evil; and how to convey these principles is the problem, which perplexes us with regard to the education, or more properly, the instruction, of the natives; for education is a different thing:

thing: we can give them knowledge, but we are for the present precluded from giving them religion. But this difficulty applies but very partially to the present institution: in these schools religion and useful knowledge are blended together: the mischiefs attendant on mere knowledge are neutralized: they are more, I trust: knowledge in minds, which have been trained in Christian principles, constitutes a power, which will generally be subservient to good. But even if we withhold knowledge, will not power be created without our aid? and what will be its character? we know that at this moment the most noxious opinions, as they relate to religion, to morals, and to politics, the very opinions, which threaten to subvert our constitution at home, are disseminated thro' every part of India: and on what class of persons are they calculated more immediately to operate? Not surely upon educated English gentlemen; nor, in the first instance, upon the natives: for they are hardly in a state at present to enter into such discussions, tho' they are advancing to it: but primarily and directly upon that very class of Society, the children of which you are here training up in piety, and order, and submission to authority, and in grateful attachment to their benefactors: and many of whom unless by such means we take care to have them with us, will, in any hour of trial, almost certainly be against us: to shut them out from *all* knowledge, if it were your policy, is not within your power: such policy, indeed, could hardly be reconciled to any liberal or humane feeling: but we have not

the

the means of adopting it: the children of the class, to which I refer, will acquire a knowledge and a power of evil, if we train them not in a knowledge of good. Causes are in operation, over which we have no other control, and the question seems to be whether when our bark is launched into the ocean, and the tempest begins to blow, we shall endeavour to steer the vessel thro' all dangers, or let it drive. *You* are adopting the former course: you give knowledge, indeed, which is power: it is the force which impels the vessel, and without which it were stationary and useless: but you labour to conduct it to the haven where it should be, by placing religion at the helm.

But there is one other view, in which your labours may be regarded, and which should be briefly noticed. You do not probably consider yourselves as directly advancing the Christian cause among the idolators around you: *directly*, indeed you are not; but indirectly, I conceive, and largely are you contributing to this desireable and blessed end; and in a way too, to which the most cautious and timid cannot possibly object: you are reforming the lower order of Europeans: and it cannot be doubted, that the habits of Europeans of the lower class, as well as those of their superiors, have had a considerable effect in retarding the progress of the Gospel. How, indeed, can we expect, that the heathen will forsake their idols, overpowered by the beauty of the Christian system, where they see it disfigured, and distorted, and rendered almost disgusting? with what consistency or common sense can

we

we attempt to pursuade them to believe in Christ, when professed believers are acting, as if they were the most hardened of infidels? Or how shall we gain a hearing for the evidences of our faith, while we are strengthening, as much as we can, the prejudices against its truth? In the early ages, it was not by preaching alone, even after the cessation of the miraculous powers, that paganism was induced to take up the cross of Christ. It was by observing the surprising effects produced by the Gospel in the hearts and lives, not merely of eminent saints and preachers, but of the lowest among those, who had embraced it: the Christians had a distinguishing character: they believed in Christ, and they bore in their habits the impress of their faith: they were more honest, more temperate, more peaceable, than the pagans, with whom they were liable to be compared: men were not, indeed, thus to be immediately converted: but the tide of prejudice was turned, and they were ready to listen at least to the advocates of the Gospel, and to listen favourably: the inference was natural and just, that what was thus excellent in its effects, might probably be true: we shall have cause to bless God, if the day arrive, when the same presumption shall operate in favour of the Gospel in India: we may then presume to hope, that "the redemption of this people draweth "nigh."

But while I touch upon these collateral topics, let me not depress in your estimation the importance of that, to which I first adverted, and which alone is your imme-

immediate concern; it is the saving of the souls of poor children for their own sakes, and for the sake of Christ. Their whole case is contained in the declaration of my text: *they are cast into a world, where wide is the gate that leadeth to destruction;* but under your parental guidance and love they are directed to seek the narrow path; and by God's blessing they shall find it. But while you exult in these happy expectations, and thank the God of all mercies for having used you as his humble instruments, let me remind all who hear me, that delightful as is the spectacle now before us, a very different one may be witnessed in the world. What are these children, numerous as they are, to the hundreds, who are still without? Before *them* the broad way and the wide gate are open still; and most of them will enter thereat, if there be none to divert them from their course. Labour, therefore, to encrease the resources of this Christian establishment. Give of your abundance, if God hath blessed you; or withhold not of the little, which he may have committed to your stewardship. Some trifling gratification, not essential to your happiness, and of which not a vestige would on the morrow perhaps remain, is the utmost sacrifice to be made in the amplest contribution. You are now called upon to make some sacrifice, whatever it may be, as an "offering for a sweet smelling savour" unto Christ your Redeemer, who will graciously accept it, and place it among your "treasure in Heaven".

THE END.

Officers 1821.

PRESIDENT,

THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PATRON,

THE RIGHT REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Lieut. Gen. HON'BLE SIR C. COLVILLE, G. C. B. } *Members of Council.*
ALEXANDER BELL, ESQ. }
GUY LENOX PRENDERGAST, ESQ. }
HON'BLE SIR W. D. EVANS, *Knt. Recorder,*
HENRY MERITON, ESQ. *Superintendent of Marine.*

VICE PATRON,

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY,

DIRECTORS.		DIRECTRESSES.	
Ex officio	All Clergymen, Adjutant General, Brigade Major, K. T. Senior Officer, K's. Reg.	HON'BLE LADY COLVILLE, PATRONESS	
		MRS. BARNES, VICE PATRONESS,	
Until 1822.	Mr. Wedderburn,	Mrs. Middleton,	Mrs. Leighton,
	Capt. Lawrence,	Mrs. Aitchison,	Mrs. Erskine,
	Mr. Woodhouse,	Mrs. Wade,	Mrs. Warden,
Until 1823.	Capt. Bellasis,	Mrs. Goodwin,	Mrs. Baker,
	Capt. Black,	Mrs. Ashburner,	Mrs. Dunsterville,
	Mr. Goodwin,	Mrs. Riddell,	Mrs. R. Woodhouse,
	Mr. Erskine,	Mrs. Barr,	Mrs. Pope,
	Mr. Warden,	Mrs. Grant,	Mrs. Kemball,
	Dr. Taylor,	Mrs. Farish,	Mrs. Hunter Blair,
	Lieut. Col. Aitchison,	Mrs. Woodhouse,	Mrs. Shuldham,
	Lieut. Col. Shuldham,		
	Mr. Milburn,		

Treasurer,.....Messrs. Forbes & Co;
Secretary,.....Revd. H. Davies,
Surgeon,.....Mr. C. Kane,
Collector,.....Mr. J. Morgan,

BOMBAY CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

Superintendent,.....Revd. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain.
Master of the Boys' School,.....Mr. Jno. Morgan.
Matron——*Do.*——*Do.*.....
Mistress of the Girls' School,.....Mrs. Wilson.

NAT-VE SCHOOL-&-SCHOOL-BOOK-COMMITTEE.

DIRECTORS.

EUROPEAN.
Same as the Managing Committee.

NATIVE.
Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Hormuzjee Dhunjee, Moolna Ferooze, } PARSEES.

Daveedass Hujeevandass, Nagurdass Heerjee Moody, Rugoonath Crustna Josey, Sadasew Cassinath Chettry, } HINDOOS.

Cazee of Bombay, Cazee Goolam Hoossain, Mahomed Ebraim Mukbu, Mahomed Ally Rogay, } MUSSELMANS.

Secretaries, ... { European,—Dr. J. Taylor, Native,—Vencoba Sadasew Naique.
Treasurer,.....Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry room at eleven o'clock.

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of the Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the first Friday in every month at the Girls' School at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary: for the boys, to the Managing Committee; and for the girls, to the Ladies' Committee.

The *annual meeting* is held in the month of January.

A *sermon* is annually preached before the Society at St. Thomas's church.

Subscriptions are due on 1st Jan. & should be paid to the Collector at the Boys' central school.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Sixth ANNUAL MEETING, held in the Twelfth day of Feb. 1821.

LIEUT. GEN. THE HON'BLE SIR C. COLVILE G. C. B.

IN THE CHAIR.

The Secretary having read the Report of the Managing Committee:

It was Resolved—That the Report now read be adopted, and that 500 copies be printed for the use of the Subscribers under the Direction of the Committee.

That 20 copies be transmitted to the Honorable the Governor in Council with a request that 10 may be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and 10 to the India Board.

That one copy be also transmitted to the National Society in London, to the Diocesan Committee in Calcutta, to the Military Asylum at Madras, to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Columbo.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta being daily expected at this Presidency on his Visitation,

Resolved,—that the public Examination of the children be postponed till his Lordship's arrival.

The thanks of the meeting were severally voted to Lt. Gen. the Hon'ble Sir C. Colville as chairman of the meeting, to the Archdeacon, Managing Committee, to the Lady Patroness and Directresses, to the Clergymen of this Establishment, who have kindly superintended the Education of those Children more immediately under their influence, and to the Secretary.

The

The following Gentlemen went out by Rotation.

Mr. Shank,	Major Willis,
Mr. Crawford,	Mr. Noton,
Mr. Farish,	Mr. Gardiner.

H. DAVIES,
Secretary.

PUBLIC ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

On Thursday the 15th March the children of the two central Schools underwent their examination before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville G. C. B., acting President, the Hon'ble Lady Colville, Patroness, the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Patron, the Vice Presidents, &c., and a most numerous and respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen. The boys were strictly examined by the Lord Bishop, who expressed himself highly satisfied; the girls' examination was superintended by Lady Colville and the Directresses: after which medals and books were distributed to those of the children who had made the greatest proficiency.

H. DAVIES,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

Managing Committee:

FEBRUARY 1821.

THE Managing Committee of the Education Society present to the Subscribers the report of their proceedings during the sixth year of the Institution.

It will be convenient to arrange such matters as they have to report under the three following heads.

1st.—Such matters as relate to the two central schools at the Presidency.

2d.—Such as relate to the district schools, the

the funds, and the general designs of the Institution.

3d.—The Native school and school-book committee.

1ST *CENTRAL SCHOOLS.*

The first circumstance which they have to report in regard to the Central Schools, is the afflicting loss which the Society have sustained in the death both of Mr. & Mrs. Cooper. These two excellent persons died within twelve days of each other in the month of August last; they were sent from London to Bombay in 1818 on an application from this Institution to the National Society, and during the short period they had charge of the Boys' central school, they uniformly discharged their duties with exemplary diligence and ability:—the task which they had to perform was one of no ordinary difficulty;—a school of between 80 & 90 boarders besides day scholars, was to be modelled and placed in regular discipline; the children were of habits and manners very different from those to which Mr. & Mrs. Cooper had been accustomed, and many of them could scarcely speak a word of the English language. Yet such was their unremitting attention, that in the course of a few months this school was most considerably improved, and the children exhibited such a respectable appearance of cleanliness and decent behaviour, and made so gratifying a progress in their acquirements under the new system, as repeatedly

peatedly called forth the acknowledgements of the committee and the visitors of the school — Twice have the subscribers witnessed the success of their exertions in the *public examination* of the children, and the high gratification with which the society witnessed the very great improvement of the school under their charge at the last exhibition, is recorded in their proceedings with grateful acknowledgements, and will be still fresh in the recollection of many members present.— To Mr. Cooper the society are entirely indebted for the efficient state in which the boys' school was placed; and to Mrs. Cooper they owe much for the matronly care with which she superintended the domestic concerns of the Institution, and also gave occasional assistance to the girls' school. The committee had also confided to Mr. Cooper the arrangement of the Society's monthly pecuniary concerns, which duty be discharged with the greatest accuracy and fidelity. As a mark of the Society's esteem for the character and services of Mr. & Mrs. Cooper, the committee directed a small sepulchral monument to be erected over their common grave.

To supply the deficiency of a master for the boys' school, the committee have placed there, with the permission of the commander in chief, Mr. John Morgan, who for some time has been the regimental school master of the H. Co's. Artillery, and comes strongly recommended by the officers of that corps; Mr. Morgan also received instructions in the national system from Mr.

Mr. Cooper, and was considered by him to be well qualified for the office of a Master.

In this school there are 85 whole boarders, 6 half boarders, 22 free day scholars, and 30 native scholars, making in all 151 boys, of whom 91 are either wholly or in part maintained by the society. The admirable system of discipline and instruction which Mr. Cooper had very successfully and completely introduced, is carried on without diminution; it is indeed one excellent part of the national system, that every teacher in the school being well versed in the ordinary mechanism, and having daily occasion to practise its principles in the instruction of his class, the school suffers less immediate loss in the deprivation of its head,—and the succeeding Master has only to observe and conform to the plan already in operation.—The committee enjoined Mr. Morgan strictly to regard all the rules of Mr. Cooper, and they hope that these rules have been so well kept up, that the subscribers will find in the public examination of the boys, a gratification equal to that with which they witnessed the last in February 1820.—12 boys have been admitted during the year, and 11 have left the school; of the latter several have been placed in a respectable way of procuring their livelihood under the auspices of the committee.

In the girls' school there are now 65 children; 23 have been admitted, and 12 discharged during the year, making the number of children maintained and educated by the society in the two central

central schools 216,—the general state of this school is highly satisfactory, the girls improve in reading and writing, and in needle-work besides making their own cloaths, they have earned Rs. 390. 2. 65. The Lady Patroness and other Directresses continue their active and unremitted attention in superintending this school, and with their sanction several of the girls have gone into service with ladies during the year.

At the last annual meeting it was determined, in consequence of the very gratifying progress which the boys exhibited, to form at the school a small *library* for their general amusement and instruction; a subscription was entered into for this purpose, and Rs. 1200 have been received. Of this sum £120 sterling were sent some months since to Messrs. Rivington, Booksellers, London, with a list of books prepared by some members of the committee. In addition to the books, a pair of Globes have also been ordered, with a few of the most useful maps, and a small set of mathematical instruments, it being intended to teach a few boys of the greatest proficiency, a little of geography and the simple rules of navigation. To this library the District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge have presented a complete set of the Society's books and tracts, and some few books have also been given by individual gentlemen.

The subscribers will remember that ever since the commencement of the institution, the Society has

has been obliged for the medical care of the children to the *gratuitous* attention of one of the Company's Surgeons at the presidency; for the two last years Dr. Maxwell had most kindly undertaken this duty; as the schools increased and the numbers became considerable, the committee felt they were necessarily trespassing too much on the time of this gentleman, and they determined therefore to solicit the favour of the Honourable the Governor in Council that some medical officer might be especially nominated to this service with a salary from Government; and they beg to return their respectful acknowledgements to the Governor in Council, for the very considerate readiness which their request was complied with. Mr. Christoper Kane, Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed by Government to attend the two central schools.

The committee have next to report the commencement of a system for obtaining *subscriptions from the military*, which they trust will be productive of general and permanent advantage. It is desirable that in every instance possible, the parents should always contribute to the maintenance and education of their children according to circumstances; where the father dies or is removed to Europe without being permitted to take his child with him, no means remain of any remuneration being made to the institution which affords the necessary asylum; but it is believed & hoped that the father whilst living and in India would readily contribute a small portion of his means,

means, on an assurance of his child being received on his own death or removal. On these principles the present plan is proposed; nor is it a mere speculative one, it is formed on a system which has succeeded to a great extent under the Madras Presidency, and there is every reason to hope therefore it will meet with similar encouragement and success here. The plan itself is detailed in the rules appended to this report. The Society engage to receive into their central schools at the Presidency the children of all subscribers according to a fixed scale, and who die or are removed to Europe. The committee entertained some little apprehension that possibly a great number of children might be thrown upon the institution before the plan could have sufficient time to operate so as to enable the Society to collect the necessary fund for their support; it was determined therefore to forward an application to the Government, through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, soliciting the guarantee of the Government in the same manner as was granted to the Military Asylum at Poonamallee near Madras. To this request the Hon'ble the Governor in Council most readily assented; and a security is thus given to the subscribers, at the same time that the Society will be guaranteed from any charge on their funds more than the subscriptions will support.

The committee would here offer their respectful thanks to Lt. General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, not only for the readiness with which he

he forwarded their request to Government, but also for the manner in which by his direction the plan has been subsequently recommended to the commanding officers of the different regiments.

2D. *DISTRICT SCHOOLS, &c.*

In the school at *Tannah*, which is superintended by the Chaplain who monthly visits that station, there are 25 children; and the general state of the school is as satisfactory as can be expected under existing circumstances; the society have no means of immediately obtaining in the outstations good and competent masters; but every attention is paid to the children, and they make very decent progress in reading, writing, and in religious instruction.

From *Surat*, the Revd. Thomas Carr, chaplain of that station, writes, that the "number of children admitted into the Surat school from Nov. 7th 1817 (when it begun) to Feb. 1st 1821 is as follows.

Christian Boys,.....	29	
Parsees,.....	35	
Hindoos,.....	34	
		98 Boys
Christian Girls,.....	10	
	108	

Thus the grand total to 1st Feb. 1821 is 108 children who have been admitted into the school."

"The

"The average daily attendance for the last year is as follows."

1820	January	24.	1820	August	29.
	Feb.	25.		Sept.	22.
	March	26.		Oct.	19.
	April	27.		Nov.	16.
	May	26.		Dec.	19.
	June	27.	1821	January	15.
	July	27.			

"This view represents the attendance as very irregular, and I am quite at a loss to devise any plan to improve it. We have no hold of the children; if they or their parents do not like the regulations, they will neglect them. Their only object is to have the children educated sufficiently to enable them to write in public offices; this education might very soon be communicated; but as we have a further object, to improve and instruct the mind, we are under the necessity I think of conciliating in some degree in order to keep the children under our instruction. My own opinion is, that we must bear with the parents of this generation, that we may be able to instruct their children. The next generation will know the value of education better, and we may more easily dictate proper terms for the management of schools. The children at Surat are I think much improved during the last year, and I must say, that even after seeing the Bombay school I find much cause to be satisfied with the one here, considering the difference of circumstances."

To

To the district schools formerly reported to be in union with the Society, another has been this year added at *Broach*; and it is placed under the superintendence of the Chaplain of Surat, who visits Broach on one Sunday in every month.

Of this school the Reverend T. Carr reports.—

"The Broach school was opened in April last, and the number of admissions since that period has gradually increased to something more than thirty, but it would be a very erroneous idea to suppose that 30 or even 20 children regularly attended. The Master complains heavily of the attendance, and he thinks the parents are principally to blame. This is no doubt the true state of the case. Early in January he was so disheartened that he closed the school: the children doubtless enjoyed the holiday and the parents were indifferent about it. He has however reopened the school, the children came back, but he now complains they are as irregular as ever. I do not know that we can remedy the evil.

The education of children in India is a most important, but a most trying undertaking. Thanks for your trouble is not to be expected, the few instances when it is otherwise must be highly prized as some encouragement. If you deprive children of the advantage, they or their parents are scarcely disappointed. The simple object must indeed be the good of the instructed, though for a time that is little valued. We must pray and

and hope that He Who has the hearts of all in His power will open the eyes of these poor people to see their real interest."

The Committee having thus reported the state of the schools immediately in connection with the Society and under their controul, will now take the liberty of offering some statements which they have received relating to the regimental schools within this Government; and they are confident the Society will derive considerable satisfaction in being made acquainted with the state of instruction afforded in these schools, and their general management. The society have frequently expressed their readiness to afford them assistance, in some instances masters have been sent from the regiments to learn the practice of the national system at the central school, and to all of them in the course of the year supplies of elementary books and writing materials have been furnished. The Committee have much pleasure in noticing that a liberal allowance is now granted monthly by Government for the ordinary expenses of the regimental schools.

In the artillery school at Matoonga there are 57 men, 24 boys, 10 girls, and 11 native boys; and the school continues to be conducted with great regularity.

The Revd. Samuel Payne, Chaplain of Kaira, states in a communication to Archdeacon Barnes, that

that he frequently visited the regimental school of H. M's. 17th Light Dragoons at that cantonment, and considers it on a very respectable and efficient footing; he has great satisfaction in adding his testimony to the general progress in learning, and the orderly conduct of the children. There are in this school 14 boys and 23 girls, besides 9 native boys, the men being detached on field service are unable to attend at present. The situation of the school room being considered bad, and some inconvenience in consequence being experienced from the neighbourhood of the regimental stables; Mr. Payne succeeded in a representation to the commanding officer, and a new room was completed at the expense of Government. "This room is well contrived for separating the boys from the girls; a mistress presiding over that portion allotted to the females, a master and assistant over that of the boys. This is esteemed a great improvement on the previous arrangement, which occasioned the admixture of all under one master only. The girls being now superintended by a mistress, the necessity of a regular system of work became apparent; accordingly the scale of prices in the Bombay central school has been adopted, and the fruits of their labour given to the children as an incentive to improvement. As a further stimulus and a wholesome guard on the mistress, the ladies kindly acceded to a proposal from Mr. Payne of a weekly visit in rotation. Little else," he continues, "now appeared requisite, but a good collection of books, and this has been most

most fully and liberally supplied by the Bombay District Committee for promoting christian knowledge."

The regiment having been much employed in field service, and having but very lately returned to their cantonments, no occasion had yet offered for communicating to the men the new regulations for the Military Asylum, but Mr. Payne firmly hopes and believes that, under the blessing of God, this establishment will be productive of the most important and most extensive benefits to its objects, rendering them more valuable members of society, better men, and more capable of receiving those divine truths which will lead them to a happy eternity.

In the 47th regimental school there are 135 men, boys and girls. The report of the commanding officer of the state of this school is very encouraging. The Committee quote one paragraph from it. "In January last there were several non-commissioned officers in the regiment incapable of taking orders, or of doing the writing part of their duties without assistance from others; and there were some who could neither read nor write, there were a few who did not even know their alphabet. At present, there are but few who cannot perform their own writing duties, and 2 Serjeants and 8 Corporals only who cannot write, and they have since learned to spell and read, and are improving progressively."

In

In the 65th regimental school, there are 107 men, boys and girls, but large detachments of the regiment have been on service during a great part of the year. The secretary was in the habit of visiting this school weekly as Chaplain of Colaba, and had occasion to witness with the greatest satisfaction the close attention paid to it by Lt. Col. Warren and the officers of the corps, and the zeal and anxiety they manifested for the improvement of those who attended it.

In the 67th regimental school there are 60 boys and girls; and Lieut. Col. Ewart writes very satisfactorily of the progress of all in the school.

In the H. C'os. European Regiment there are 92 men, boys and girls.

The *subscriptions* during the last year have not fallen short of those received in any of the preceding; the British public continues its liberal and powerful aid in support of the benevolent designs of the Society, and the Committee trust their proceedings will be found deserving of the confidence placed in them. To the list of those military corps whose patronage the Committee have formerly noticed, they have much pleasure in adding the 2d | 10th Native Infantry, who have subscribed 200 Rs. annually. The officers of H. M's. 17th Dragoons sent a donation of 200 Rs. whilst the last report was in the press. The annual sermon was preached by the Revd. T. Carr, and the collection amounted to Rupees 983-3;

983-3-00.—500 Rs. have also been remitted as collected at Surat after a sermon by the Revd. H. Jeffreys.

The total receipts for the year, including 5,280 Rs., the Hon'ble Company's donation, have been Rs. 28,306, and the total disbursements Rs. 26,866; leaving a surplus of Rs. 1440. The Capital stock of the Society, the chief part of which remains in the Public Treasury, amounts with the addition of interest to Rs 49,572-2-71.

The Bombay *District Committee* of the Society for promoting Christain Knowledge continues to supply *gratuitously* the Central School, and all others in connection with the Institution, with such books as are on the Society's London Catalogue.

From the *National Society* the Committee have received with the eighth Report (1819) a letter from the Reverend Dr. Walmsley, the Secretary, expressing that Society's sincere congratulations on the exertions and success of the Bombay Education Society. Whilst every succeeding year shews the increasing importance of the National Society's proceedings in England, where by the last report no less than 250,000 children are educating under its influence, & above 60,000 annually sent forth from its different schools with religious knowledge and orderly habits, it is gratifying to observe the interest with which the Society regards the benevolent exertions made in this

this distant settlement in the same great cause of virtue and religion; and it is remarkable how the same simple system of education originally adopted from the native schools on these shores, is now returned with increased effect, and with higher and more extensive designs.

The impulse which has been given to the feelings of the public on the subject of native education, will not, it is hoped, be suffered to languish; and as growing experience yearly impresses on the friends of the cause a more firm and full conviction of the extensive good which is derived from it; may corresponding exertions of benevolence be made on the part of the public for its permanent support.

3D. NATIVE SCHOOL AND SCHOOL BOOK COMMITTEE.

The imparting to the natives of this province some improvement to their present education has ever been an object of the Society's earnest interest. The means which they hitherto have been able to pursue have been partial and inadequate; neither did the state of their own funds, nor the rules under which they were collected, seem to warrant the Managing Committee in appropriating to such purpose more than occasional sums from what might be more especially intended for the benefit and education of the children of Europeans. Another very serious obstacle to the promotion of their designs was the deficiency of plain and useful school tracts in the languages of the country; this they have

more

more than once lamented, and endeavoured in some degree to remedy as far as their limited means would permit.

In imparting to the natives useful knowledge to any extent, and with the hope of any good and permanent effect, it is evident the language of the country must be the *chief* and proper vehicle. The English language is almost confined to the island of Bombay, and here is principally to be found among those natives, who are anxious to acquire it for the furtherance of mercantile pursuits, or for facilitating their intercourse or employment with Europeans; the great body of the people of the province have no occasion for its use, and are entirely ignorant of it. However advantageously therefore the English language may be taught to many at the Presidency, and to some of a higher class at the outstations, yet it is impossible to look, with any hopes of success, to imparting knowledge *generally* and usefully in a language which must remain to the greater portion a foreign one. But in the languages of the country, it is remarkable, there are few if any books of a good moral tendency, and fewer still which can be offered in their present state for the education of children. Schools are frequent among the natives and abound every where, but the instruction in them is of the lowest kind, and amounts to little more than a simple knowledge of the alphabet and figures, with a complicated mode of common arithmetic; reading is not practised, nor orthography acquired;

quired; whilst as regards general knowledge, or an acquaintance of their relative and moral duties, the children are entirely without instruction.

One of the first objects therefore towards improving the education of the natives, must be the preparing and publishing some unexceptionable school-tracts in the native languages. These languages will be for the most part the Mahratta and Guzerattee, the former of which prevails through the extensive provinces of the late Paishwa to the Southward and Eastward of Bombay, and the latter to the Northward. This object once obtained, some further attempts might be made to improve the existing native schools, and to introduce better and more extended instruction.

With these designs the Managing Committee gladly availed themselves of a recommendation from the "Bombay District Committee" to extend their views in native education and to adopt some more effective means for so desireable a purpose. They therefore called a general meeting of the Society on the 10th August last to sanction some resolutions having these objects in view. The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, President of the institution, and Governor of Bombay, with the most liberal wish to promote by his powerful patronage their views for the improvement of native education, very obligingly presided on the occasion. The resolutions passed at that meeting will be found in the Appendix;

Appendix; suffice it here to observe, that the Society then determined to form a *separate Committee,* and to have a *separate fund* for this purpose; and as it was of material importance to secure the interest and cooperation of the natives, it was resolved that a portion of the Committee should be elected from among the principal divisions of Hindoos, Parsees and Mahomedans. It was declared to be a principal object with this "Native school and school-book committee" *to prepare books in the native languages,* which, without any reference to religious matters, should tend to improve the morals, enlarge the understanding, and promote general and useful knowledge. Whilst the Committee are thus employed in preparing books, it will also be a particular object *to improve existing schools, and to establish others,* as circumstances may require. Measures will be adopted for providing a body of qualified teachers and translators from the natives themselves; and to such of the scholars as exhibit sufficient proficiency and an earnest desire for further improvement, facilities will be afforded for their acquiring a knowledge of the English language and of European sciences.

A subscription was immediately entered into by the persons then present at the public meeting. The Honorable the President himself put down his name for a donation of 600 Rs. and an annual subscription of 300. The resolutions also were printed in the native languages, and circulated

circulated throughout the province. The subscriptions to the present day amount, in benefactions to Rs. 4250, and in annual subscriptions to Rs. 1881.

Soon after this general meeting, an opportunity was taken of assembling some of the principal natives of Bombay, and explaining to them the wishes and intentions of the Society; many of them professed their approbation of what was done, and signified their readiness to submit the proposals to their own Punchaets or native assemblies. After some little delay, another meeting of these natives was called, and from among such of them as were willing to engage in the work, the fixed number of native Directors was filled up.

It is with great regret however the Committee feel themselves compelled to state that the designs of the Society do not appear to meet with that general concurrence among the natives, which it was anxiously hoped they would have done. To what cause this is to be attributed, it is not very easy to say; perhaps not to any one singly so much as to several mistaken notions, which they must trust to time and more favourable circumstances to do away. It is not probably to be expected that the natives should immediately be able to appreciate the advantages to be derived from the Society's designs, nor can they well understand the benefits arising from a general diffusion of knowledge.

To

To those natives who have joined in their views, the Committee feel great obligations; and without being in the least discouraged by the backwardness of others, they proceed to the furtherance of the Society's intentions. In this their labours will be somewhat alleviated by the great exertions already made in the same good work by the Calcutta School-book Society; the tracts indeed of that Society are none of them in a language or character of use at present here, but some of them may be translated; and the Committee will derive much from the experience of that Society as to the best mode for their general proceedings.

In order to prepare some tracts sufficient to commence with, the Committee have ordered to be printed in Guzerattee and Mahratta a translation of the Fables, mentioned in the last report; they are also preparing large characters, as an alphabet, cut in wood; elementary grammars and the common arithmetical tables of the country are praparing for the press; and some of the members of the Committee are engaging in making selections from some of the native books in general acceptance. Some tracts, it is understood, are also printing in Guzerattee and Mahratta by the "Bombay District Committee", several of which, it is hoped, may be used in the Native schools of the Society.

The Committee conclude with respectfully but earnestly recommending this branch of the Society's

Society's designs to the same generous patronage which has so effectually contributed to the other great objects of the Institution.

APPENDIX.

N°. 1.

Extracts from the Rules.

First. The early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European society of this place, to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Ninth. Twelve Directors shall be elected from among the Subscribers at large; six of whom shall retire by rotation at the annual general meeting, and the subscribers shall then give in a list of six persons, to be elected in their stead: the election of such persons shall be determined by the majority of Subscribers present at such annual meeting, and no Director shall be re-elected until he shall have been out of office one year.

Twenty second. The Society will establish and maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Forty ninth. All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children; but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth.

Fiftieth. In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given—

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly.—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty first. No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of four years, or above the age of fourteen; and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty second. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England; and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty seventh. At or before the time of superannuation, endeavours shall be made to bind out the children as apprentices,

prentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifty eighth. Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairman with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty ninth. Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper, and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth. The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants under the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is,———

For a whole boarder — from eight to fifteen rupees.
For a half boarder — — — four rupees,
For a day scholar — — from one to four rupees.

Sixty first. Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty second. No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such child has had the small-pox, or been inoculated with the cow-pox; and no child with a cutaneous, or infectious disorder shall be received.

No.

N°. 2.

Military Asylum

For Children of Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Service, who die or are removed to Europe ; under the guarantee of the Government of Bombay, to the extent of securing its benefits to the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Institution either from its commencement, or from their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—The Bombay Education Society engage to receive into the Central Schools Bombay, the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Society according to the following scale, either from the 1st of January of 1821, or afterwards from six months after their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

2d.—The following is the scale of Subscriptions.

	Per Month.			*Per Year.*		
Commander in Chief—	12	,,	,,	144	,,	,,
General Officer,—	8	,,	,,	96	,,	,,
Field Officers,—	3	2	,,	42	,,	,,
Captains, —	1	3	,,	21	,,	,,
Subalterns,—	1	,,	,,	12	,,	,,
Serjeants,—		2	,,	6	,,	,,
Rank & file—		1	,,	3	,,	,,

3d.

3d.—The children admitted under these proposals are to be maintained and educated in the Central Schools Bombay, subject to the rules and regulations of the Institution.

4th.—Children of Subscribers, of an age to be admitted into the schools, although the Father be living and effective, may yet be admitted on a further monthly payment, the amount to be determined by the Committee according to circumstances.

5th.—Returns according to the forms No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. are to be made Quarterly to the Secretary of the Education Society from the King's Regiments and the H. C. Artillery and European Regiments.

6th.—The Adjutant General of the H. C.s Troops, the Brigade Major of the King's Troops, and the Senior Officer of King's regiments at the Presidency, are added as ex-officio members of the Managing Committee of the Education Society.

N°. 3.

Native-school-and-school-book Committee.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers of the Education Society on Thursday 10th August 1820.

THE HONORABLE MOUNSTUART ELPHINSTONE—*Governor of Bombay, in the Chair.*

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Managing Com-

Committee of the 22d of July—Resolved—

1st. That it is expedient that some further steps be taken by this Society for the providing of Native School-books, and improvement of Native Schools, as a separate branch of the institution.

2d. That the design be to assist and improve existing Schools, and to establish and support any further Schools which may be requisite, with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of India subject to the Government of Bombay.

3d. That the Schools be primarily for the conveyance of knowledge in the languages of the Country.

4th. That the attention of this branch of the institution be specially directed to the providing suitable books of instruction for the use of Native Schools in the several languages (English as well as Asiatic), and to afford assistance in the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of other Works which may be deemed useful by Committee.

5th. That it form no part of the design of this branch of the institution to furnish religious books.

6th. That donations and annual subscriptions be solicited from Europeans and Natives for carrying into effect the preceding resolutions, and that the sums thus accruing shall be applied exclusively and entirely to the aforesaid object, and be annually accounted for in the general report.

7th. That a separate Committee be formed for carrying into effect the above purposes, to be called 'The Native-School-and-School-Book Committee', and to consist of the Manag-

Managing Committee for the time being, and 12 additional members being natives and subscribers to the Native-School-and-School-Book fund.

8th That the Native Directors be 4 Parsees, 4 Musselmans, and 4 Hindoos, to be elected by the Native Subscribers on the principle of the 9th standing Regulation.

9th That a European and Native be appointed to act as the Secretaries to this branch of the institution, who shall report their proceedings to the Secretary of the Society.

10th That Dr. Taylor be appointed the European Secretary, and that a Native be appointed by the Native Subscribers.

11. That it be left to the discretion of the Native-School-&-School-Book committee to adopt such measures as may appear practicable and expedient for accomplishing the objects above stated; the existing Regulations of the Society as far they are applicable being considered as the basis by which the Committee shall regulate their proceedings.

12. That the above Resolutions be printed and published in the English and Native languages under the direction of the Native-School-and-School-Book Committee.

13. Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this *Meeting* be given to the Honorable the Governor for his condescension in taking the Chair at the Meeting, and the interest he has kindly expressed in the success of the institution.

No. 4.

A LIST OF PRICES

FOR WORK DONE IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

	Rs.	qr.	rs.
Making Ladies' Petticoats with tucks,.....*per each*	1	1	00
Ditto do. do. without do.....*do.*—	1	0	00
Ditto do. do. with Flounces,*according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto do. Shirts for Gowns, plain,.....*per each*	0	8	00
Ditto do. do. with Tucks.....*per Tuck*	0	0	40
Ditto do. Day shifts,..... *per dozen*	5	0	00
Ditto do. Night do. with, Frills, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto do. do. do. do.extra & stitching, *per dozen, from 8 to*	12	0	00
Ditto do. Common do., Plain with one Frill, *per dozen*	6	0	00
Ditto do. Drawers with Tucks and Frills *do. from 3½ to*	5	0	00
Ditto do. Night Caps, ...*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto Gentlemen's Shirts with Frills.....*do.*—	11	0	00
Ditto do. do. without do.....*do.*—	8	0	00
Ditto do. do. common,.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto do. Neck-Cloths,.....*do.*—	1	1	00
Ditto Ladies' & Gentlemen's Pocket Hankerchiefs, *do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto Boys' shirts, with Frills,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto do. do., without do.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto do. do., common without stitching,.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto Children's Trowsers, plain,..... ..*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto do. do. Tucks and Bodies.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto do. Day shifts,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto do. Night do. plain,.....*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto do. do. do. Frills,.....*according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto do. Trowsers, full Bodies, Frills & Tucks, *do. do.*	0	0	00
Ditto do. Frocks, plain,.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto do, do. with Tucks, ...*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto do, do. do. and Frills. .....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto do. Pelisses, plain,..... .....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto do. do., Frilled,.....*do.*—	9	0	00
Ditto do. do. Double sewed Frills,..... *do.*—	10	0	00
Ditto do. Night-caps,.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto do. Spencers, ...*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto do. Pinafores, ...*do*—	1	2	00
Ditto do. Tippets,.....*do.*—	2	2	00
Ditto do. Bauians, ...*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto Shirts with one seam,.....*do.*—	2	2	00
Ditto do. with two do..... .....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto do. Pillow cases,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto Dungaree Towels,.....*do.*—	0	1	00
Ditto Tables Napkins,.....*do.*—	0	2	00
Hemming 25 yards muslin,.....	0	3	00
Whipping 25 do. do.....	0	2	00
Wristbands stitching.....*per pair*—	0	1	00
Collars do. .....*do* —	0	1	00
Letters marking,.....*do*—	0	0	06

BOMBAY,
1st Jan. 1824.

H. DAVIES.
Secretary.

BOOKS

N°. 5.

BOOKS used in the Central Schools, Bombay.

	For ten.		
	Rs.	qr.	rs.
Dozen of cards, being the Nat. Soc. Cent. school book No. 1	—	1	60
National Society's, central school book, ...No. 2—	—	—	80
Arithmetical Tables, ...—	—	—	60
Our Saviour's Sermon on the mount, ...—	—	—	80
Parables of our blessed Saviour, ...—	—	—	80
Miracles, ——— Ditto ——— .....—	—	—	80
Discourses, ——— Ditto ——— .....—	—	—	80
History, ——— Ditto ——— .....—	—	—	80
Ostervalds' Abridgement of the history of the Bible, ..—	—	—	80
Cross man's Introduction, ...—	2	1	60
The Church Catechism, broke into short questions, ...—	—	1	60
Chief Truths of the Christian Religion, ...—	—	—	80
Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgment Bible, ...2 Vols. *single.*	1	—	16
Ditto Teachers' Assistant, ...2 Vols.. *Do.*—	1	2	72
Psalters ——— 12mo.....*Do.*—	—	1	8
Prayer books, 12mo.....*Do.*—	—	3	84
Testaments, 8vo..... .....*Do.*—	—	3	25
Bibles, 8vo.....*Do.*—	3	—	48
Bells' Instructions, ...*Do.*—	1	—	48
Iremonger's Instructions, ...*Do.*—	—	1	92
N. B. THE ABOVE FORM THE SET RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.			
Childs' first book, ...part 1st & 2d—	—	2	—
Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling Book, ... part 1st & 2—	2	1	60
Watts' Divine Songs, ...—	—	3	60
Mrs. Trimmer's Lessons, ...in 6 parts...—	2	—	—
Ditto ——— Questions, ...—	2	—	—
Sellons' Abridgement, ...—	4	—	—
Mrs. Trimmer's Instructive Tales, ...*single.*	—	3	84
Dittos ——— Scripture Catechism, ...2 Vols... *Do.*—	1	3	68
* Johnson's Dictionary, ...*Do.*—	1	1	98
* Æsop's Fables.....*Do.*—	1	1	76
* Vyse's Tutor's Guide and key to Do...2 Vols...*Do.*—	3	2	40
* Murray's Grammar, ...*Do.*—	1	2	72
* Mrs. Trimmer's Ancient, Roman, & English Histories, ...4 Vols...*Do.*—	6	1	92

*The whole of the above books, with the exception of those marked with an *, are to be obtained through the Bombay District Committee of the Society for promoting christian knowledge.*

No.

N°. 6.

DR.——*ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT*

DATE				TOTAL.		
1820 Dec.	31	To Balance stated to be in the hands of the Treasurer 1st January 1820 as per their account current,....	———	2,479	3	19
		" Received from the Treasurers this year,.....	———	3,000	0	00
		" Interest account at the Treasurers up to 31st July,.....	———	218	0	93
		" Arrears of former years recovered	———	1,315	0	00
		" Hon. Company's Subscriptions,*	.....	5,280	0	00
		" Benefactions,.....	5,717 2 93			
		" Subscriptions,.....	11,117 0 0			
				16,834	2	33
		" Bombay Church Collection,....	989 3 00			
		" Surat.....Ditto.....	500 0 00			
		" Tannah.....Ditto.....	123 0 00			
				1,606	3	00
		" Fines from Court of Petty Sessions,.....	585 0 00			
		" Rent of House in Church Street,	300 0 00			
		" Children's Friends,.....	1,587 2 00			
		" Boys' pay in chief Engineer's Office,.....	240 0 00			
		" Girls' Work money,.....	339 2 97			
				3,052	0	97
		* Including a small pension paid by the Government through the Society.				
		We, the auditors, have examined this account, and do find a balance of Rs. 458-3-66 in the hands of the Collector; also that there is Cash in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to Rupees 9461-2-62 with a balance of Interest amounting to Rs. 139-2-50 and that the Society possesses in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, the sum of Rs. 47653-1-92, together with the Interest account of the same Rs. 1919-0-77 being a total of Funds Rs. 59692-3-47.				
		(Signed) H. DAVIES,				
		Ditto. J. FARISH,				
		Ditto. J. WEDDERBURN,				
		Grand Total Rupees		33,786	2	42

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1820.--CR.

DATE.				TOTAL.		
		BOYS' SCHOOL.				
1820 Dec.	31	By Messing charges	5292 2 9[illegible]			
		" Clothes and Bedding	1042 3 9[illegible]			
		" House and School Furniture	146 1 50			
		" Salaries	1600 0 00			
		" Servants	1092 3 73			
		" Miscellaneous expences	1048 3 57			
		" Rent (being for 9 months)	1980 0 00	12203	3	69
		GIRLS' SCHOOL.				
		" Messing charges	3376 0 0[illegible]			
		" Clothes and Bedding	1035 2 49			
		" House and School Furniture	191 2 03			
		" Salaries	1129 2 00			
		" Servants	596 0 92			
		" Miscellaneous Expenses	677 0 79			
		" Rent (being for 9 months)	1260 0 00	8269	0	28
		DISTRICT SCHOOLS.				
		" Native Central School	92 2 00			
		" Surat School	150 0 00			
		" Tannah Do.	100 0 00			
		" Mazagon Do.	281 3 03			
		" Broach Do.	50 0 00			
		" Printing Books in the Guzerattee	250 0 00			
		" Package and carriage of books	30 0 03	954	1	09
		SUNDRIES				
		" Printing, Stationery, Books &c.	2266 3 29			
		" House Rent in Church Street	521 3 24			
		" Secretary's Purvoe and Peon	167 0 00			
		" Miscellaneous	909 1 0[illegible]	3864	3	61
		" Balance due to the Collector 31st Dec. 1819		5[illegible]	1	06
		" Collector's Percentage on the Collections		1417	2	14
		" Passed from the society to the Treasurers		3000	0	00
		" Postage charged by the Treasurer		1	2	00
		" The late Mr. Cooper's balance of account twice credited and now written back		101	2	36
		" Balance in Treasurers' hands as per their open account current	3461 2 6[illegible]			
		" Do. Collector's hands this day	458 3 60	3920	2	26
		Grand Total, Rupees		33861	2	42

No. 7.

STATE of the Schools in connection with the Society.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS, BOMBAY, INSTITUTED 1815.	Remaining 1st Jan. 1830.	IN THE YEAR. Admitted.	Left.	Total 1st Jan. 1831.
Whole boarders { Boys	84	12	11	85
Whole boarders { Girls	55	21	13	63
Half boarders, Boys	9	1	4	6
Day Scholars, Boys	23	24	21	26
TOTAL Boys and Girls.*	171	58	49	180
SURAT SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.				
Day Scholars, { Christians	10	00	00	11
Day Scholars, { Natives	24	00	00	14
TANNAH SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.				
Day Scholars, { Christians	17	00	00	18
Day Scholars, { Natives	9	00	00	11
BROACH SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1820.				
Day Scholars, { Christians	00	00	00	10
Day Scholars, { Natives	00	00	00	20
NATIVE SCHOOLS ON BOMBAY.				
Fort (Central School) opened 1818	48	58	68	38
Egarrie, ——— Do. — 1818	56	94	96	54
Magagon, ——— Do. — 1818	22	18	26	14
Jambulwarrie, ——— Do. — 1819	115	23	27	111
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.	*Men*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	
Hon'ble Company's Artillery	57	25	10	102
His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons	00	23	23	46
——— 47th Regiment	98	25	12	135
——— 65th Regiment	79	12	16	107
——— 67th Regiment	00	35	25	60
Hon'ble Company's European Regiment	60	20	12	92
GRAND TOTAL				1023

* The total number of Children admitted into, and discharged from, the Central schools from 1815 to 1820, inclusive, is,

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Admitted	252	144	396
Left	135	81	216
Remaining in the School			180

LIST

OF

SUBSCRIBERS.

Members of the Managing, or the Ladies', Committee are marked with an asterisk.

New Subscribers for the present year are printed in Italics.

The Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr. John Morgan, the Collector of the Society, who is authorized to give the necessary receipts.

All Subscriptions are due on the first of January in advance.

		Ben.	A. Sub.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
The Hon. M. Elphinstone, *President*,		300	100
2nd donation,		300	200
* The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, *Patron*		400	,,
2nd		100	,,
3rd		100	,,
Lt. Gen. Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B.	*Vice Prests.*	,,	100
Alexander Bell, Esq.		300	100
Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq.		250	,,
Hon. Sir W. D. Evans, Knt.		,,	100
Henry Meriton, Esq.		300	150
2nd		200	150
* The Ven. Archdeacon Barnes, d. d. *Vi. Pat.*		400	100
2nd		100	,,
3rd		200	,,
* The Hon. Lady Colville, *Patroness*		,,	100
* Mrs. Barnes, *Vice Patroness*		100	100

		Ben. A Sub.	
		Rs.	Rs.
A.			
Adams, Capt.	*Kaira.* ..	20	,,
Adams, Capt.	*Sattarah.* ..	50	,,
Adamson, Adjutant. 2d | 10th	*Deccan* ..	50	,,
Agar, H. Esq.	*Surat.* ..	100	,,
* Aitchison, Lieut. Col.	..	200	100
* Aitchison, Mrs.	..	50	50
Aitchison, Capt. J. W.	*Surat.* ..	,,	30
Algeo, Capt. 67th foot.	*Sholapore.* ..	20	,,
Allport, Thomas Esq.	*Calcutta.* ..	100	,,
Anderson, G. W. Esq.	*Ahmeaabad.* ..	100	50
Ashburner, W. Esq.	..	100	50
* Ashburner, Mrs.	..	,,	50
B.			
Baber, J. H. Esq.	*Tellicherry.* ..	200	,,
Babington, S, Esq.	.. ..	100	100
Babington, Mrs.	..	50	30
Bailie, M. Gen.	..	200	,,
Baker, Lieut. Col. E.	.. ..	200	100
* Baker, Mrs.	..	50	50
Ballantine, Maj.	*Kattywar.* ..	150	50
Barclay, Lt. Col. 1st. N. C.	*Rajcote.* ..	100	,,
2nd.	..	100	,,
3rd.	..	100	,,
Barclay, Capt. J. 1st | 12th N. I.	.	50	,,
Barnewall, Capt. R.	*Kattywar* ..	100	50
Barr, Capt. D.	..	,,	30
* Barr, Mrs.	..	,,	20
Barton, Capt. J.	*Peccan.* ..	,,	40
Bax, J. Esq.	..	60	,,
Baxter, N. Esq.	..	100	50
Baxter, Mrs.	..	100	50
Beaty, T. D. Commodore, ... *	..	,,	100
Baynes Rev. R.	..	150	100
Baynes, Mrs.	..	,,	50
Bellasis, Maj. D. H.	..	100	30
* Bellasis, Capt. E. H.	..	100	50
Bentley, Maj. .... *fines.*	..	20	,,
Best, John Esq.	..	,,	100
Betts Capt. N.	*Poonah.* ..	100	50
Black, Capt.	..	50	50
Blair, Lt. Col. Hunter, ...	..	100	100
* *Blair, Mrs. Hunter,*	..	,,	100
Blair, Mr. James, ...	..	,,	50
Boyce & Co. Messrs, ...	..	500	100
Bray, Capt. Edward 67th Foot. ..	*Sholapore.* ..	40	,,
Bruce, Capt. W.	*Resident Bushire.* ..	150	50
Brooks, Col.	..	100	50
Broom, Ensign 67th Foot, ...	*Candeish.* ..	8	,,
Buchanan, Capt. Thos.	..	100	50
Burnet, A. Esq.	*Sattara.* ..	100	,,
Burford, Capt. 2d | 7th N. I.	*Kaira.* ..	25	,,
Burr, Lt. Col. *C. B.*	..	,,	100

		GEN. A.	SUB.
		Rs.	Rs.
B.			
Burrowes, Lieut. W. 2d | 7th N. I.	*Kaira* ..	25	,,
C.			
Cameron, Mr. Duncan.	.... ..	75	30
Capon, Lieut. 1 | 1 N. I.	*Baroda.* ...	30	,,
Carr, Revd. Thomas.	*Surat.* ..	,,	00
Carr, Mrs.	*Ditto.* ..	,,	50
Chaplin, Wm. Esq., Commissioner.	*Poona.* ..	200	,,
Cherry, J. H. Esq.	*Tannah.* ..	,,	50
Christie, Dougald Esq.	.... ..	200	50
Christie, Mrs.	.... ..	100	,,
Cleiland Lieut. Col. H. D.	*Sattara.* ..	100	,,
Clow, Revd. J.	.... ..	100	,,
Close, Capt. Resident.	*Gwalior.* ..	300	,,
Collet, Mr.	*Surat.* ..	25	,,
Collett, Mrs.	*Surat.* ..	15	,,
Corsellis, G. Esq.	*Ditto.* ..	200	,,
2nd	.... .	50	,,
3rd.	.. ..	100	,,
Corsellis, Mrs.	*Ditto* ..	50	,,
Corsellis, Lieut. Col. 1 | 1 N. I.	*Deccan.* ..	100	..
Cowper, Lieut. Col.	.... ..	,,	100
Cowper, Mrs.	.... ..	,,	100
Craig, Mr. J.	*Severndroog* ..	,,	20
Crawford, J. H. Esq.	.... ..	250	100
Crawford, Mrs.	.... ..	,,	100
Crosby, Lieut. 2nd | 5th N. I.	*Candeish.* ..	,,	30
D.			
* Davies, Revd. H. *Secretary.*	.	,,	100
Davies, Mrs.	..	,,	50
Davis, Capt. E. .... *N. R. H.*	*Hyderabad.* ..	200	50
Daubeny, Capt. 1st | 1st	....	50	,,
Daw, Charles Esq.	*Arungabad...*	,,	100
Daw, Mrs.	*Do.* ..	,,	100
Dangerfield, Capt. F.	*Malwa.* ..	50	25
Deschamps Mrs	.. ..	30	,,
Devitre J. D. Esq.	*Kaira.* ..	100	,,
Devitre, M. Esq.	.... ..	100	,,
Dickinson, Capt. J.	.... ..	100	,,
Dickinson, Mrs.	.. ..	30	30
Dyveton, B. Esq	.. ..	100	50
Dunlop, J. A. Esq.	*Ahmedabad...*	100	50
Dunsterville, Capt. J. H. ...	.... ..	,,	20
* Dunsterville, Mrs. J. H.	.... ..	,,	25
E.			
Egan, Mrs.	.... ..	,,	30
Eliot, Ensign 67th Regt.	*Sholapore.* ..	15	,,
Elphinstone, John Esq.	*Surat.* ..	300	100
2nd, ...	.. ..	100	,,

E.

		Ben. & Sub.	
E.			
		Rs	Rs.
Elphinston, Mrs.	*Surat.*	100	..
* Erskine, W. Esq.		300	100
* Erskine, Mrs.		..	50
Evelyn,		70	30
Evans, Lady,		..	25
Ewart, L. Col. 67th Regt. C. B.	*Sholapore,*	80	..
F.			
Forin, Sir. Roger de.		200	..
Farish, J. Esq.		100	100
* Farish, Mrs.		50	50
Farquharson, Lieut. 65th Regt.		10	..
Farquharson, Lieut. 2 | 5th N. I.	*Candeish,*	40	..
Ferrar, Mr. S.		50	..
Fenwick, Wm. Esq.		..	50
Fenwick, Mrs.		..	30
Forbes, Mansfield Esq.		100	..
Forbes, Michie Esq.		150	75
Ford, Mrs.	*Dapoorie.*	200	..
Frederick, Capt.	*Severndroog*	150	50
Friend, A.		200	..
Friend, per N. Baxter Esq.		250	..
Fyans, Lieut. 67th Regt.	*Sholapore.*	4	..
G.			
Gardiner, T. G. Esq.		100	50
Garrow, G. Esq.		17½	..
Gerard, B. W. Esq	*Tannah.*	50	..
Gerrans, Capt. B. 2d | 10th	*Deccan.*	..	50
Gibson, Dr.	*Sattara.*	50	..
Gibson, Mrs.	*Sattara.*	50	..
Gifford, Lieut. Col. (Deceased)		..	100
Goodridge, Lieut. R. E. *Marine.*		100	..
* Goodwin, R. T. Esq.		400	100
* Goodwin, Mrs.		..	75
Graham, Capt. T. W. *Marine.*		100	60
Grant, Charles Esq.		100	..
* Grant, Mrs.		..	50
Grant, Capt. James.	*Sattara.*	200	..
Griffith, Capt. J. G.	*Seroor.*	100	..
Griffith, Mr. Thomas.	*Ditto.*	100	25
H.			
Hale, V. Esq.	*Malwan.*	50	30
Hall, Surgeon Wm.	*Bassora.*	150	..
Hall, Capt. Thos. 67th Regt.	*Sholapore.*	20	..
Harrison, Lieut. 67th Regt.	*Ditto.*	8	..
Hassell, Ensign 67th Regt	*Ditto.*	8	..
Hathway, Mrs.		..	10
Henderson, J. Esq.		200	..
Hegman, Col. Hy.		50	..

		Ben. A. Sub.
H.	Rs.	Rs.
Hickes, Capt.	50	,,
Hickes, Mrs.	50	,,
Higgs, Mr. G.	30	,,
Hinde, Major. W. 65th Regt.	30	,,
Hodgson, Lieut. Col.	50	25
Hodgson, Mrs.	50	25
Horner, Revd. Mr. *Missionary.*	16	,,
Hough, Major R. H.	100	,,
Hough, Mrs.	50	,,
Hughes, Capt. S. *Severndroog.*	50	50
2d.	25	,,
Hull, Major. *Seroor.*	100	,,
2nd.	100	,,
Humries, Mr. J. *Surat.*	30	,,
Hunt, Col.	100	,,
Hunt, Mrs.	50	,,
Hunter. Lieut. 67th Regt. *Condeish.*	6	,,
Huskisson, Col. 67th Regt. *Deccan.*	100	100
Hutchinson, Capt. J. 2d | 7th N. J. *Kaira*	25	,,
Hutchinson, Capt. Gideon. 1 | 10 ,, *Malwan.*	100	,,
J.		
James, Capt. C. B. *Poona.*	100	,,
Jardine, Lieut. Col. 2d | 5th N. I. *Ditto.*	100	,,
Jeakes Capt. J. *Marine* *Mangalore.*	100	50
Jeffreys, J. Esq. *Hyderabad.*	100	50
Jeffreys, Revd. H. *Tannah.*	,,	100
Jervis, Lieut. John. *Baroda.*	50	,,
Inglis, Lieut. Wm.	30	,,
Jones, W. A. Esq, *Surat.*	100	50
Irwin, C. G. Esq.	68	,,
Iredell, Lieut. James, 1st | 8th N. I.	50	20
Ironside, E. Esq. *Surat.*	200	100
2nd.	75	,,
Jukes, Surgeon, A. *Surat.*	100	50
Jukes, J. Esq.	100	50
Jukes, Mrs.	,,	30
K.		
Keate, T. Esq.	200	50
Kemball, Surgeon, V.	60	,,
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Ex-officio.
- Archdeacon Barnes, V. P.
- All Clergymen,
- Adjutant General,
- Brigade Maj. H. M's. Troops,
- Senior Officer H. M's Regt.

Until 1823.
- Mr. Erskine,
- Mr. Warden,
- Mr. Doveton,
- Lt. Col. Aitchison,
- Lt. Col. Shuldham,
- Mr. Milburn,

Until 1824.
- Mr. Crawford,
- Mr. Babington,
- Mr. Gardiner,
- Mr. Farish,
- Mr. Noton,
- Major Willis.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

HONORABLE LADY COLVILLE,
PATRONESS.
MRS. BARNES, VICE PATRONESS.
Lady Buller,
Mrs. Middleton,
Mrs. Aitchison,
Mrs. Wade,
Mrs. Ashburner,
Mrs. Barr,
Mrs. Grant,
Mrs. O. Woodhouse,
Mrs. Leighton,
Mrs. Erskine,
Mrs. R. Woodhouse,
Mrs. Kemball,
Mrs. Blair,
Mrs. Shuldham,
Mrs. Malcolm,
Mrs. Wilson.

Treasurers.....Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Secretary,.....Revd. H. Davies,
Surgeon,.....Mr. L. Hathway,
Collector,.....Mr. J. Morgan,

BOMBAY

BOMBAY CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

Superintendent,.....Revd. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain.
Master of the Boys' School,.....Mr. Jno. Morgan.
Matron———*Do.*——*Do*.....
Mistress of the Girls' School,.....Mrs. Wilson.

NATIVE-SCHOOL-&-SCHOOL-BOOK-COMMITTEE.

DIRECTORS.

EUROPEAN.
Same as the Managing Committee.
NATIVE.
Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Hormuzjee Dhunjee, Moolna Ferooze, } PARSEES.

Daveedass Hu·jeevandass, Nagurdass Heerjee Moody, Ragoonath Crustna Josey, Sadasew Cassinath Chettry. } HINDOOS.
Cazee of Bombay, Cazee Goolam Hoossain, Mahomed Ebraim Mukba, Mahomed Ally Rogay, } MUSSELMANS.

Secretaries,.. ..... European, Mr. Wathen. Native, Vencoba Sadasew Naique.
Treasurer,.....Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry room at ten o'clock.

The Ladies-Committee, consisting of the Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the first Friday in every month at the Girls' School at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary; for the boys, to the Managing Committee; and for the girls, to the Ladies-Committee.

The annual meeting is held on the second Monday in February.

A *sermon* is annually preached before the Society at St. Thomas's church on the second Sunday in Lent.

Subscriptions are due on 1st Jan., and should be paid to the Collector, at the Boys' central school.

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Bombay Education Society was instituted in 1815; and has for its principal object the training up the children of Europeans in the principles of Christianity, and teaching them such knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful members of the community. Soon after its institution it became united with an old school, latterly maintained by Government; and in 1818 the Hon'ble Court of Directors extended their patronage to the Society by some additional payment to this new institution, but the Society chiefly depends for its support on the voluntary contributions of individuals.

Within the Fort of Bombay the Society maintains two Central Schools, one for boys, and the other for girls, in which 172 children are now being educated; the larger portion of whom are boarded, clothed, and fed at the expense of the institution. For the boys' school a most highly respectable master and matron were obtained from the National Society in London, and through their means the excellent national system has been completely introduced. Into these central schools the Society has also engaged to receive the children of soldiers, contributing to the institution according to a fixed scale, on their death or removal to Europe.

But the designs of the Society are not confined to the Presidency, and are extended to outstations as far as their means will permit.—Three district schools have been instituted at Surat, Broach, and Tannah, under the Superintendence of the several Chaplains, in each of which there are about 30 day scholars; and the Society has also afforded valuable assistance to Regimental Schools in the training of masters, and in the supplying of books.

Another important design in which the Society is engaged, is the education of natives; for which special purpose a separate

parate Committee and a separate fund have been formed; the objects of which are, the preparation of books in the native languages, and the establishment and improvement of native schools.

To enable the Society to carry on these several benevolent purposes, the contributions of the public are earnestly solicited. Whilst on the one hand the Society affords an asylum to the poor offspring of Europeans, and trains them up an attachment to the civil and religious institutions of their country, it is anxious also to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the native population, and to diffuse among them the knowledge of European science and literature, with instruction in the principles of good morals

The following Directors went out by rotation at the Annual meeting 1822.

Mr. Wedderburn,	Capt. Lawrence,
Mr. Woodhouse,	Capt. Bellasis,
Capt. Black.	Mr. Goodwin,

REPORT

OF THE

Managing Committee:

FEBRUARY 1822.

THE Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society proceed to discharge the concluding part of their duty by reporting for the general information of the subscribers the transactions of the past year, and exhibiting a brief view of the state of the institution at this its seventh anniversary.

In the annual narrative of their proceedings, the Committee can in general have little of novel

vel information to communicate; the object of the Society is simple, the education of the poor, and the means employed are regular and uniform. A statement however of the condition of the several schools, and of the accounts of the Society, are due to the public by whose liberal support they are maintained; and though the Committee may not have it in their power to report any great extension of the Society's designs during the past year, yet they are confident the Subscribers will be well satisfied with the assurance of the flourishing condition of the present establishment, and the beneficial effects which are daily arising from the exercise of their benevolence.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

The two Central Schools within the fort of Bombay claim their first attention, as on every account the most prominent and important part of the whole institution.

In the Boys' school the national system continues to be maintained with unabated regularity. It was the painful task of the Committee at the last annual meeting to report the death both of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, who had been most kindly selected by the National Society in London for the purpose of introducing the national system of education, and who had succeeded in bringing the school

school to a very high state of proficiency and discipline. Mr. Morgan who was appointed to succeed, has most strictly followed the rules laid down, and to his indefatigable superintendence and zealous exertion the Society must feel much indebted: he has laboured to advance the children with the utmost industry and discretion, and both in the school and boarding house, has paid every attention to their moral habits, their health and general comfort.

The regular routine of employment in the school under the national system is detailed in the appendix. In addition to this, the boys in the first class in this school, read Æsop's fables, Trimmer's Histories, & Murrays Grammar: in ciphering they are advanced as far as compound interest.

In this school since the last report, 33 whole boarders, 2 half boarders, and 24 day scholars have been admitted, and 30 whole boarders, 2 half boarders and 21 day scholars have been discharged; leaving in the school on the first of January, a total of 123 boys, including 88 whole boarders, 6 half boarders and 29 day scholars, but exclusive of 46 natives.

In the female department great care and attention has also been shewn to the Girls' Central school by Mrs. Wilson, the mistress; and the girls in consequence exhibit a satisfactory improvement

in

in every branch of their instruction. The Committee of ladies who so kindly act as directresses of this school, continue their zealous and watchful superintendence of it, and realize the success which might be expected from such advantages. In reading, and writing, and more particularly in elementary religious knowledge, the girls have made a proficiency. By a regulation of the school, the greater portion of the school hours was for some time appropriated to needlework; the operation of the rule however being found to occasion a neglect, or a deficiency in other essential branches of instruction, the regulation of employment in the Girls' school has been so altered as to afford a due proportion of time to every exercise.

In this school there are 49 girls, all of whom, with one exception, are whole boarders: in the course of the year 8 girls have been admitted; and 23 have left the school, chiefly in the service of ladies to whom, according to a late regulation, they have in those instances been apprenticed for five years. The total number of girls in the school is less by 14 than at this time twelve month; a circumstance not arising from any diminution in the number of applicants, which is increasing, but to be attributed solely to the very careful and praiseworthy economy of the Ladies Committtee, who have been scrupulously anxious to lower the expences of this department

ment, and not to suffer it to exceed what the means of the Society may fully permit.

Very shortly after the Committee had presented their last report, the members had the pleasure of witnessing the annual public examination of the schools, attended, in addition to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and all the most considerable residents in the settlement, by their Right Reverend Patron the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, then on his visitation at this presidency. The subscribers could not but feel much gratified at the testimony afforded by such authority to the eminent proficiency of the children, and the admirable state of the institution.

Nothing can be more highly interesting than the exhibition afforded at these annual examinations; the cleanly and decent appearance of the children, the decorum and regularity of their proceedings, the clear articulate manner in which their exercises are all performed, the readiness and intelligence with which they answer questions on their lessons, and above all the proficiency attained in the elementary knowledge of the Christian religion, excite general admiration. The boys' school exhibits an excellent specimen of the superiority of the national system over every other method of instruction; the benefits of this system of education have been so frequently laid before the public as to need no additional com-

mendation

mendation from this Society; but they may be allowed to bear their testimony, to the admirable manner in which it secures the attention of every scholar and stimulates their anxious exertion, to the regularity of the progress attained, and of time economised, and lastly to the most eminent characteristic of the system, its efficacy in communicating religious knowledge. It is upon these excellent qualities that the national system rests its claims to general support, and with confidence appeals for assistance to all who esteem pure religion as the best basis of national welfare, and the only sure foundation of man's well-being here and of his eternal happiness hereafter.

It is with much pleasure the committee can add that the children who have gone out as apprentices, or in service, have in general justified the expectations entertained with regard to the benefits of the school; and the demand for children educated in the central school, both boys and girls, is greater than can be easily supplied. Of the boys who have left, many are now employed with credit in public offices; and, during the last year, eleven boys, being one half of those who have left the boarding house, have been engaged for Government, under the new medical regulations for hospitals, as assistants to the apothecaries and hospital-stewards; and to which situations the boys will themselves rise on the continuance of their good behaviour, and their being properly qualified,

fied. By a clause in these regulations the vacancies in this particular branch are to be supplied from the central school of the Education Society, so far as there may be a sufficient number of boys of the necessary age and qualifications.

The manner in which some of these youths duly appreciate the benefits of their education, and the gratitude they feel for the kindness shewn them in the school, are most pleasingly exemplified in the following letter addressed by two of them *to the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes and the members of the Managing Committee.*

"GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned, late pupils in the central school, with humble submission beg you will pardon the liberty we have taken, and deign to receive our most grateful thanks for the favours we have received from your benevolence, and the happiness we now enjoy in our present respectable situations through your kindness. We now experience the benefit of a good education, and of the institution which you are now supporting and protecting, having been taught the principles of christianity, and the true means to enjoy happiness and comfort. For the great pains that were taken for our welfare when under your care, and the respectable profession by which we now gain a good livelihood, the sentiments of our hearts are filled with the warmest gratitude; and we shall never omit in our prayers to the Divine Being to intreat Him for the furtherance of so kind and charitable an institution; and that it will please Him to aid and direct you in all such acts of charity, by which many lost creatures are brought to know their Creator and fellow creatures and taught to worship and adore the only true God.

We are, Gentlemen,
With the utmost respect,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,
JOSEPH BUCKALL,
Apprentice and Draftsman
in the Chief Engineer's Dept.
WILLIAM ATKINS,
Apprentice Medical Dept."

BOMBAY,
1st February 1822.

The

The public are already informed of the institution at the boys' central school of a *library* for the use of the children; in the course of the year the books which were sent for, have been received from Messrs Rivingtons, together with a pair of Globes, and a useful set of Maps. The children are found to make good use of this library, and a part of the leisure time between schools (which from the nature of the climate it is most desirable the children should not occupy in the open air), is frequently engaged in perusing some of the works here offered to their notice, and which been selected with a view to their general amusement and instruction.

Another mode in which such leisure of the children is occasionally occupied, is Psalmody, in which some of the boys have been instructed with the best effects; and the children seated in the organ gallery of the Church execute with considerable success this delightful and animating part of public worship.

The arrangement which the Committee reported as having been adopted under the title of Military asylum, for the benefit of the families of European Soldiers, has been received by His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Regiments with much approbation. In some the number of subscribers is considerable, and is increasing; and if in other Regiments the number

is smaller, it is to be attributed probably to the operation of some similar fund in the corps, or to an ignorance of the Society's benevolent views; for wherever no such fund existed for the support of orphan children, and where the designs of the Society were made known and explained, great readiness has been expressed in general by the soldiers to avail themselves of the great advantages offered them by this institution. By the payment of a very small monthly sum, the soldier secures to his children in case of his own death, or removal from India, a comfortable asylum from want and wretchedness, and a religious and useful education. Few children have as yet been placed in the central schools, claiming under this arrangement, but two of H. M's. Regts. out of four in this Presidency being now under orders for Europe, it may be expected that several such claims will soon be preferred.

Other applications, however, continue to be made for admission into the schools, particularly the boys,' which the Committee regret neither the funds of the Society nor the means of accommodation in the Boarding houses have permitted them to comply with; they have in no case, however, refused admission to entire and destitute orphans, nor where an engagement could be made by the parents or friends for the payment of a sufficient sum to defray the necessary expences; these sums have varied according to the peculiar cir-

circumstances of each applicant. In some cases the Committee may have appeared to a few subscribers not to have paid that immediate attention to their recommendations which the cases might seem to claim, but they beg to assure such subscribers and the public at large, that they have always been guided in the admission of children by the strictest impartiality, and by the most anxious wish to comform to the known rules of the Society with a due regard to the funds and means of the institution.

It may be proper here to remark that some alteration has been made in the qualification of ages at admission, and that it has been determined that in future no child of either sex shall be admitted before five, nor after nine years of age, except under very particular circumstances; and in no case will the Committee depart from the strict letter of this rule without a due regard for the morals of the children already on the Establishment.

The Committee cannot close their account of the Central Schools without returning their very grateful acknowledgments to Dr. Ducat; who on receiving the appointment of Surgeon to the institution, was requested by the Committee to direct his attention to the Diet table and to report for their consideration whether any and what change should be made in it; Dr. Ducat was at the same time desired, with reference

to

to the standing regulation of the Society specifying his duties, to communicate to the Committee any suggestions which might occur to him in regard to the general health and comfort of the children.—Dr. Ducat has very lately presented his report, and it is now under the consideration of the Managing and the Ladies Committees: it is to be regretted that Dr. Ducat has since embarked for England, by which the institution is deprived of his further very useful services; but his remarks will be duly attended to.

DISTRICT AND REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

The Surat School continues under the active superintendence of the Reverend T. Carr, the Chaplain, and exhibits as satisfactory a proficiency as the irregular habits of the natives will allow. There are now 36 scholars in it, and the master has paid every attention to their instruction; some apprehension however is entertained, lest ill health should compel him to quit the station, and in that case it will not be easy to find a steady and well qualified successor.

The attendants at Broach School are less than last year, but it is satisfactory to observe that it comprehends all the children of Europeans at that station. The master devotes great attention to the school, and has introduced a mode of teaching the boys the native language together

with

with the English, by making them translate by dictation from one to the other.

At Tannah, the temporary removal of the European Veteran company had considerably diminished the school, and much lessened the value of it, as it was chiefly on the account of their children, that the Society were induced to originate it. The corps having lately returned, the school is again in operation.

In addition to these schools immediately connected with the Society, the Committee have much pleasure in stating that in most of the regimental schools the national system continues to be exercised with undiminished success, wherever it has been properly introduced.

The Hon'ble Company's Artillery School at Matoonga near Bombay continues to be well attended: a small school has also been formed under the auspices of Captain White in the troop of Horse Artillery at Kaira.

The School of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons at Kaira consists in all of 86; and the regularity and proficiency of the scholars are spoken of in favourable terms.

In His Majesty's 47th Foot at Poona, the number

ber of persons in the regimental school amounts to 109; and there is every reason to believe that the education of so many men in this regiment will materially tend to promote good morals and discipline.

The school in His Majesty's 67th Foot continues fully to maintain its very high character; and to the laudable exertions of Lieut. Col. Warren, and the Officers of that Regiment, the admirable regularity, discipline, and efficiency of this school must be attributed. Its present numbers are 135; quarterly examinations are held, when rewards of books, medals, &c., are distributed to the different classes; works of industry have also been introduced with good effect, and some of the boys are instructed under the master tailor, and shoemaker of the regiment. Perhaps no regimental school was ever brought to a greater state of proficiency; and the tone and spirit which have been, by these means, introduced among the men, have produced the happiest results; many of the soldiers, instead of resorting to those dissolute habits too common to Europeans in India, employ themselves in reading good and useful books, which, through their Commanding Officer, have been provided for them. This regiment with the 17th Light Dragoons are under orders for Europe.

The school in His Majesty's 67th Foot is also reported

reported to be well conducted; there are 110 persons in the school, who are making a very satisfactory proficiency.

For the school in the Honorable Company's European Regiment, a Serjeant, at the request of Major Stannus, was instructed in the National System at the Central School; and under his very industrious attention, this school promises to realize the best expectations. The numbers, at the close of the year, were 131, and every proficiency had been made that could have been anticipated. Three Companies have since been detached on service, and the school is, in consequence, diminished in its present numbers to 96.

FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the head of miscellaneous notices the Committee take the liberty of subjoining for the general information of all concerned in promoting education in this country, the following communication from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, which they have received through the Bombay Government.

"Applications have frequently been made to us for permission for persons to proceed to India for the purpose of filling situations in the National Schools established there. Having every disposition to promote the laudable objects of those Institutions, it has been our practice to comply with such applications; but we are of opinion, that, in future, requests of this description should be preferred by the Governors of the Schools in India, through our local Governments. This opinion we have communicated

municated to the Secretary to the National School Society in this country; and we accordingly direct that, whenever any such application shall be referred to us through you, you forward it, without delay, accompanied by your opinion upon the expediency or otherwise of a compliance with the request."

(TRUE EXTRACT,)

J. B. SIMSON,
Secretary to Government.

The members are aware of the interest taken in all their proceedings by the London National Society, and of the kind assistance they have experienced from it; the Committee continue to receive, through the Archdeacon, from the General Committee, the most flattering encouragements for perseverance in their good work, and congratulations at their success. The National Society began its labours in the promotion of religious education in the year 1811 under the immediate and auspicious patronage of His present Majesty; from that time its exertions have continued with a success beyond the most sanguine expectations. By its liberal grants of money it has contributed, according to the last report, to the erection and enlargement of above 300 schools in different parts of the kingdom; it has trained, in its central school in Baldwin's gardens alone, no less than 550 masters, and above 250 mistresses; the number of schools in union are about 1200, and it is estimated that, through its influence, upwards of 250,000 children are receiving useful elementary instruction, and imbibing the principles of sound religion; and besides

besides this, the channels have been opened by which the national system is diffusing itself from its fountain head to the remotest regions, and has already been conveyed to every quarter of the habitable globe.

In regard to the happy effect of national education in preserving the rising generation from the taint of vice, the Committee quote the following important passage from the seventh report.

"The General Committee have great satisfaction in mentioning a fact for the truth of which they are permitted to allege the authority of the Recorder of the city of London; the public mind has been shocked, in the two or three last years, by numerous instances of early depravity in children of this metropolis, who have been systematically trained to the most flagrant breaches of the Law; enquiries have been diligently made into the history of these children, and it has been ascertained, that while the whole of those who have been committed for being concerned in these guilty connexions amount to the fearful number of 497; only 14 have been found amongst them who have received education in any of our national schools. Now when it is recollected that in the Central school alone more than 4000 Children have been educated, and many thousands more in the different national schools in and

near

'near the Metropolis, the Committee cannot 'help considering the fact as affording a grati- 'fying proof of the solid and permanent efficacy 'of those impressions, which the discipline of 'the national schools fixes in the youthful 'mind."

The very grateful acknowledgements of the Society are due to the Bombay District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, who have afforded valuable assistance by the supplies of books and tracts with which they have *gratuitously* furnished the schools of the Institution; and it is hoped that by this advantageous connection which exists with the district Committee, the general object of both, the promotion of Christian knowledge and piety, will be greatly advanced.

The last subject to which the Committee have to advert is the general state of the Funds. The total Receipts for the year (including 5280 rupees, the Honorable Company's Donation) have been 31,719.—And the total disbursements rupees 29,058 (including rupees 1600 for the purchase of books for the Library and Stationery) leaving a surplus of Rs. 2661. The Capital Stock of the Society (the chief part of which remains in the Public Treasury) amounts with the addition of interest to, rupees 58,669. The subscriptions from individuals have, in no respect, fallen short of the sums received in former years; which

which circumstance at the same time that it evinces the liberality with which the institution continues to be maintained, affords the most satisfactory proof of the approbation and confidence of the public.—The sum received under the establishment of the Military Asylum somewhat exceeds 2,600 rupees and would probably have been much larger, but it is to be considered that some delay occurred, in consequence of the expedition in the Persian Gulph, in communicating the new arrangement to some of the British corps; and that, in some instances, many months necessarily elapsed before the subscription could commence. The payments from parents and friends of the children have very much exceeded the amount of any former year, having realised upwards of 4000 rupees; a circumstance particularly satisfactory, as whilst it is acknowledged to be desirable that the parents should contribute to the education and maintenance of their children, the receipts shew that the managers of the school have kept this object in view, and that the parents have in general been ready to avail themselves of the advantages offered in this institution, and to contribute as far as their limited means will allow.

The annual sermon for the benefit of the Society was preached by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the collection amounted to 1242 rupees.

In

In concluding their Report the Committee earnestly entreat the Subscribers not to relax in the liberal assistance they have hitherto given to this most charitable and useful institution. The expediency of education among the children of the lower classes is now universally acknowledged in our own country, and has led to the extension of the system to every part of the British dominions. But here, in regard to Christian children, early religious instruction is more than any where necessary to preserve them from the contamination of profligacy and vice, and from the influence of idolatry and superstition. Nor is it mere instruction alone that in these cases is required, but in most instances preservation from absolute want and wretchedness must be afforded; and it is in such an asylum as this institution most humanely provides, that the children of Europeans are both maintained and educated in a manner adapted to their peculiar circumstances, and are brought up in pious attachment to the civil and religious institutions of the country of their Fathers.

The Committee subjoin the following abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1815 *to* 1821 *inclusive.*

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1815.	28851	4412
1816	20666	14768
1817	14010	15040
1818	15564	20289
1819	32191	25252
1820	27984	26711
1821	30879	29022
TOTAL RS.	1,70,145	1,35,495

The above receipts are exclusive of interest.

NATIVE SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-BOOK COMMITTEE.

The introduction of useful knowledge and moral improvement among the Natives of this province, continues to engage the anxious attention of the Native School and School Book Committee; and if they have not altogether met with the success which might have been anticipated, they trust it may be attributed to the operation of temporary difficulties, and that a more extensive communication of their views, and a more active perseverance in their plans, will ensure the same good results as have been obtained in other parts of India.

The

The first object for which they are united is the preparation of School-books in the native languages of this side of India, in the prosecution of which they have to regret that considerable delays occurred from the protracted illness and subsequent death of their lamented European Secretary, Dr. John Taylor. On him the Committee chiefly depended for superintending the translation into the native languages of such works as were deemed useful, and he was unable from his numerous avocations and ill state of health to pay that attention to the wishes of the Committee which he desired. The Committee however have made some progress in publications both in Guzerattee and Mahratta. In Guzerattee they have prepared and printed, 1st. Sets of large letters; 2d. Short sentences, 3d. A selection of Fables.—In Mahratta they are publishing the same, and they had also resolved to print the Puncho Pakhyan, but they are most happy to say that the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, anticipating the wishes of the Committee, has directed one thousand copies of this work to be printed at the public expence, under the superintendence of W. H. Wathen Esq., who has also readily consented to undertake the office of Secretary to this Committee.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has also obtained from England an entire new fount of Mahratta types, from which the above work will be printed, and Mr. Wathen is engaged under

under the sanction of Government in selecting other unexceptionable native tracts, and in translating such English publications as it is thought will be more immediately useful.

It will be seen by this statement, that the Honorable the Governor is most effectually promoting the designs of this Commi tee, and is lending in a most desirable manner his powerful aid towards ameliorating the moral character of the natives, and towards advancing among them the elements of useful knowledge and literature; encouraged by such an example the Committee will persevere in their efforts to diffuse useful knowledge, and to furnish those suitable books in the native languages without which schools cannot be conducted with any good effect.

The second great object of the Committee is to improve existing schools, or to establish others. In improving exis ing schools, the chief means will be the introduction of the publications prepared by the Committee, to which must be added some general superintendence by which the careful reading of these books, and omething like a regular system of instruction shall be ensured. In establishing new schools of their own, the object of the Committee is to institute regular schools into which as being entirely controuled by the Society, there may be int oduced a regular, uniform, and improved mode of tuition; and at first it will be sufficient to limit their number

ber so as to serve as models for imitation. But in all these the success and efficacy of their views will depend on the competency and activity of a well qualified Superintendent.

The Committee have within these few days received the following very important and interesting communication from the Secretaries to the Provisional Committee of the British India Society lately formed in London; and which renders it quite unnecessary for them to add any further remarks of their own, on the duty and importance of promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives of India.

To the Venerable Archdeacon BARNES *D. D. and the other Members of the* COMMITTEE *of the* BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

Under the direction of the Provisional Committee of the British India Society, we have the pleasure of transmitting to you the following papers.

1st. A printed Copy of Resolutions, passed at a Meeting held in London on the 26th of May 1821 for the purpose of forming a Society for the intellectual and moral improvement of the Native Inhabitants of British India and parts adjacent.

2d. An Address to the British Public circulated by the Provisional Committee of the Society with a view to make

known

known the grounds upon which this Society has been instituted, its specific design, and the measures which it proposes to adopt.

From these papers you will see that the Society is yet in progress only towards its complete organization, and we are not at present prepared to inform you in what manner, or to what extent it will be practicable to afford assistance, as proposed in the accompanying Resolutions and Address, to the institutions which have been established in different parts of India, with the laudable design of improving the education and morals of the Natives of every denomination.

The object of the present communication is to make you acquainted with the formation of the British India Society, and to request you will transmit to it, from time to time, besides your Periodical Reports, any information relative to your own institution, which may enable the Committee, now, or hereafter to aid your exertions, in promoting the design above mentioned, especially by the supply of Books or other articles required from Europe.

Any circumstantial details of facts connected with local improvements in education, and with the desire of the Natives of India to obtain the means of advancement in useful knowledge and literature, will likewise be received with satisfaction in this Country, and may eventually tend to promote the success of every institution which has in view the same interesting and important object as that of the British India Society. We have only further to request at present that any communications to the Society may be addressed to its Secretaries, to the care of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander & Co. Devonshire Square London.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, with the sincerest good wishes for the prosperity of the institution under your Superintendence,

Your Obedient Humble Servants,

J. H. HARINGTON,
W. H. TRANT,
JOHN POYNDER,

LONDON,
23D JULY 1821.

BRITISH

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

In circulating the subjoined Resolutions for establishing THE BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY, the Committee think it proper to submit, for general information, an exposition of the grounds upon which this Society has been instituted; its specific design; and the measures it proposes to adopt. By this course, it will appear, that their object is to aid the exertions already made by the Natives of India themselves, under the protection and patronage of the local Governments; and, with this view, they confidently appeal for support to the liberality of the British Public.

The reasons for establishing such an Institution are principally to be found in the actual state of Society in British India and the adjacent countries. "The deplorable want of moral and intellectual cultivation" (to quote the words of the last Report of the Calcutta School-book Society) prevailing in India, has already led to the formation of Establishments in that country, which it will be the great object of this Institution to foster and encourage. As an Auxiliary to the local Societies, now or hereafter to be established in India, and not with an intention to originate, or take the lead in any measure of improvement (however apparently desirable in itself) this Society presents its claims to the patronage and support of the British Nation. The

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wish expressed by the natives themselves to improve the existing schools, and provide the rising generation with better means of instruction in European knowledge and literature, and their declared solicitude to obtain encouragement, aid, and support for this purpose from the Parent State, as well as from the local Government and the British residing among them, afford the strongest argument in favour of the formation of this Society. The Committee cannot, however, refrain from adverting to the obligation which this Country has incurred (as expressed in a solemn Act of the Legislature) " to promote the " interest and happiness of the native Inhabitants " of the British dominions, in India"; and when it is remembered that our empire has now been extended over a population of not less, perhaps, than a Hundred Millions of People, whose well-being depends in a great degree upon the watchful care which is bestowed upon them, we cannot fail to perceive and to acknowledge that a duty is imposed on the British Government and the British Public, which although calculated to discourage from its magnitude, cannot be neglected without reproach to our national character. We have already witnessed the formation of School-book and School Societies for the various ranks of the community at the different residencis of Bristish India, which have in view " the introduction of useful knowledge and moral improvement," two of the objects specifically pointed out by the Legislature; and these

institutions

institutions have received the sanction and patronage of the highest Local authorities. The zeal and assiduity of our European fellow-subjects on the spot, in founding and conducting these Societies, have been rewarded by the willing co-operation a d grateful acknowledgment of the natives themselves; and the British Public has received the gratifying intelligence, th t at the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, a body of the most respectable Hindoo inhabitants have, of their own accord, established a College, the primary object of which is, "the tuition of "the sons of respectable Hindoos in the English "and Indian Languages, and in the Literature "and Science of Europe and Asia."

The preceding considerations, and the express application for encouragement and support personally communicated by two Gentlemen recently returned from India, on the part of the Native Managers of the Hindoo College, and the Committees (partly Native) who conduct the business of the Calcutta School-book and School Societies, appear to warrant a confident expectation that a Society formed in England with the exclusive design of improving the Education, Morals and Character of the Natives of British India, and parts adjacent, by countenancing and assisting the local Institutions now or hereafter to be established for the beneficent purpose, will be productive of substantial and important benefit. The British India Society has accordingly

dingly been founded on this basis; and its object is strictly to co-operate with our fellow subjects in Asia, in providing for them the means of a more enlarged and efficient system of Education, which may combine the diffusion of European knowledge and literature with instruction in the principles of good morals.

For this purpose, it will be a primary object to assist in improving the existing Village Schools, of the tuition given in which, it has been stated on the highest authority, that "the "general, the sad defect of this education, is, "that the inculcation of *moral principle* forms no "part of it."* To supply this defect, the attention of the Calcutta and Madras School-book Societies, and of the Education Society at Bombay, is expressly directed "to the providing suitable "books of instruction for the use of native "Schools;" and to aid them in the prosecution of this design, will be one of the first measures to be adopted by the British India Society.

It is also proposed, as soon as the contributions to the funds of the Society may admit of it, to assist the Calcutta Hindoo College in carrying into effect a part of its original plan, which has not

* "Judicial Minute" of the Governor General, Marquis Hastings, on the Administration of Justice in Bengal, dated "On the River Ganges, 2d Oct. 1815," and ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 1st July 1819.

not yet been executed, from the want of sufficient pecuniary resources, namely, the establishment of an Academy for giving instruction " in " History, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, " Mathem tics, and the oth r sciences." For this purpose, it is desirable that a philosophical apparatus should be sen out to the College, and it may be hope', that with this assistance, the native founders and patrons of the Vidyálaya (or Colleg) will readily supply the salary of a Lecturer, for the accomplishmentof so material a part of their laudable institution.

The further operations of the Society must necessarily depend on the extent of the confidence which it may acquire, and of the funds which may be placed at its disposal. From the liberality of the design, and the importance of the proposed end, it may be hoped that the public support will be considerable; and in that case, it will be consistent with its simple, but comprehensive object, to encourage the translation of useful books on an extensive scale;—to assist in forming a body of Native Translators, some of whom may be encouraged to visit England, and be instructed in the English language, sciences and literature;—to send out European Professors and Teachers to India;—to carry into full effect the resolution for supplying the several local Institutions, which have the same design in view, with money, books, medical and chemical instruction, philosophical and surgical instruments,

ments, &c.; and generally, to adopt all other practicable means of introducing into the schools and seminaries of India, and parts adjacent, the most approved systems of literary and moral instruction, such as may appear best calculated to enlighten the understanding, elevate the character, and ameliorate the condition of every class of the native inhabitants, whether Hindoo, Mussulman, or Christian—whether aboriginal, or the offspring of Europeans, whose lively gratitude will doubtless be excited towards their benefactors, and whose increased attachment to the Parent State may be anticipated as the natural and certain result of these exertions on their behalf."

If any additional argument in favour of the present design were necessary, the important "Judicial Minute" of the Governor General of India, already referred to, might be largely quoted, but the Committee will content itself with a single additional extract: After adverting to the existing condition of India, His Excellency observes, "In looking for a remedy to these evils, "*the moral and intellectual improvement of the* "*natives will necessarily form a prominent fea-*"*ture of any plan which may arise from the a-*"*bove suggestions,* and I have therefore not failed to turn my most solicitous attention to "THE IMPORTANT OBJECT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. "As the public money would be ill appropriated "in merely providing gratuitious access to that "quantum of education which is already attain-

"able,

" able, any intervention of Government, either " by superintendence, or by contribution, should " be directed to THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING " TUITION, AND TO THE DIFFUSION OF IT TO PLA- " CES AND PERSONS NOW OUT OF ITS REACH. In the " infancy of the British Administration in this " country, it was perhaps a matter of necessity to " confine our legislation to the primary principle " of justice. The lapse of half a century and " the operation of that principle have produced " a new state of Society which calls for a more " enlarged and liberal policy. The moral duties " require encouragement:—the arts which a- " dorn and embellish life, will follow in ordinary " course. It is for the credit of the British " name that this beneficial alteration should " arise under British sway. To be the source " of blessings to the immense population of In- " dia, is an ambition worthy of our country. In " proportion as we have found intellect sterile " here, the obligation is the stronger on us to " cultivate it. The field is noble,—may we till " it worthily !"

This Committee would be most unwilling to weaken the effect of such an enlightened and patriotic appeal to the best feelings of our nature as this of the present Governor General of India. They desire only to add, that the valuable local Institutions already referred to, had their origin in the three successive years which followed that in which the above document was written, and

that

that it is in aid of such, and similar Institutions, that the patronage and contributions of the British Public are now most earnestly solicited.

The Committee, in conclusion, avail themselves of the ex ressive language of the Calcutta School-book Society, * on its Third Anniversary Meeting, 11th October, 1820:—"The Three "Presidencies are combined for the disemina- "tion of useful knowledge in this interesting "country. Your Committee will conclude, by "expressing their fervent hope that the con- "certed measures of these Societies may be pro- "gressively beneficial, and may advance with "accelerated effect towards the important ob- "ject of ameliorating the character and condi- "tion of the native population of India!"

J. H. HARRINGTON Esq.
W. H. TRANT Esq. } *Secretaries.*
JOHN POYNDER Esq.

LONDON,

MAY 26TH 1821.

* Particularly patronized by the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Extracts from the Rules.

First. The early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European society of this place to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Ninth. Twelve Directors shall be elected from among the Subscribers at large; six of whom shall retire by rotation at the annual general meeting, and the subscribers shall then give in a list of six persons, to be elected in their stead; the election of such persons shall be determined by the majority of Subscribers present at such annual meeting, and no Director shall be re-elected until he shall have been out of office one year.

Twenty second. The Society will establish and maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Forty ninth. All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children; but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth.

Fifteth. In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given—

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to these who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly.—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty first. No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of five years, or above the age of nine; unless it shall appear upon enquiry and examination that such child has been well brought up and made considerable progress in his learning: and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty second. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty

Fifty seventh. At or before the time of superannuation, endeavours shall be made to bind out the children as apprentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifth eighth. Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairman with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty ninth. Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper, and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth. The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants under the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is,———

For a whole boarder — from eight to fifteen rupees.
For a half boarder — — — four rupees.
For a day scholar — — from one to four rupees.

Sixty first. Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain

to

to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty second. No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such child has had either the small-pox, or the cow-pox; and no child with a cutaneous, or infectious, disorder shall be received.

N°. 2.

Military Asylum.

For Children of Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Service, who die or are removed to Europe; under the guarantee of the Government of Bombay, to the extent of securing its benefits to the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Institution either from its commencement, or from their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—The Bombay Education Society engage to receive into the Central Schools Bombay, the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Society according to the following scale, either from the 1st. of January of 1821, or afterwards from twelve months after their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

2d.—The following is the scale of Subscriptions.

	Per Month.	Per Year.
Commander in Chief—	12 0 00	144 0 00
General Officer,—	8 0 00	96 0 00
Field Officers,—	3 2 00	42 0 00
Captains,—	1 3 00	21 0 00
Subalterns,—	1 0 00	12 0 00
Conductors,—	0 3 50	10 2 00
Subconductors,—	0 2 50	7 2 00
Serjeants,—	0 2 00	6 0 00
Rank & file—	0 1 00	3 0 00

3d.—The children admitted under these proposals are to be maintained and educated in the Central Schools Bombay, subject to the rules and regulations of the Institution.

4th.—Children of Subscribers, of an age to be admitted into the schools, although the Father be living and effective, may yet be admitted on a further monthly payment, the amount to be determined by the Committee according to circumstances.

5th.—Returns according to the forms No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. are to be made Quarterly to the Secretary of the Education Society from the King's Regiments and the H. C. Artillery and European Regiments.

6th.—The Adjutant General of the H. C.'s Troops, the Brigade Major of the King's Troops, and the Senior Officer King's regiments at the Presidency, are added as ex-officio members of the Managing Committee of the Education Society.

N°. 3.

Native-school-and-school-book Committee.

Resolutions.

1st. That it is expedient that some further steps be taken by this Society for the providing of Native School-books, and improvement of Native Schools, as a separate branch of the institution.

2d. That the design be to assist and improve existing Schools, and to establish and support any further Schools which may be requisite, with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of India subject to the Government of Bombay.

3d. That the Schools be primarily for the conveyance of knowledge in the languages of the Country.

4th. That the attention of this branch of the institution be specially directed to the providing suitable books of instruction for the use of Native Schools in the several languages (English as well as Asiatic), and to afford assistance in the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of other Works which may be deemed useful by the Committee.

5th. That it form no part of the design of this branch of the institution to furnish religious books.

6th. That donations and annual subscriptions be solicited from Europeans and Natives for carrying into effect the preceding resolutions; and that the sums thus accruing shall be applied exclusively and entirely to the aforesaid object, and be annually accounted for in the general report.

7th. That a separate Committee be formed for carrying into effect the above purposes, to be called 'The Native-School-and-School-Book Committee', and to consist of the Managing Committee for the time being, and 12 additional members being natives and subscribers to the Native-School-and-School-Book Fund.

8th. That the Native Directors be 4 Parsees, 4 Musselmans, and 4 Hindoos, to be elected by the Native Subscribers on the principle of the 9th standing Regulation.

9th. That a European and Native be appointed to act as the Secretaries to this branch of the institution, who shall report their proceedings to the Secretary of the Society.

N°. 4.

Employment under the National System.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES learnt by heart are, the Lord's Prayer, Grace before and after Meat, 2nd and 3d Collects of the Morning and Evening Service, Prayer on entering and leaving Church, the Catechism entire, the same broken into short questions, Crossman's Introduction, and the Chief Truths of the Christian Religion.

THE BOOKS IN READING, for which the Children are prepared by previous instruction on the slates, are—National Society Central School Book No. 1 or cards, National Society Central School Book No. 2, The History of our Blessed Saviour, His Sermon on the Mount, His Parables, Discourses, and Miracles, Ostervald's Abridgement of the History of the Bible, and Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of the Old and New Testament. All taught in the usual way, except the monosyllables in Book No. 1, which are taught (card by card) first by previous spelling, and then by words; and the polysyllables, first syllabically, and then by words: after which the Bible and Prayer book are put into the hands of such as by means of this initiatory course have attained to good reading.

THE CIPHERING EXERCISES begin with "Arithmetical Tables for the use of Schools on the National System," in order, viz. the Tables of Numeration, counting as far as 100 forwards and backwards; of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division; and Tables of Money; after which

which the children proceed in the same order to the practice of the rules on slates, ending with compound Multiplication and Division.

The Writing exercises begin with the letters, figures, & stops, which are taught on slates until sufficient progress is made for occasional writing in copy books.

N. B. In addition to the above, the boys in the first Class in this School, read Æsop's Fables, Trimmer's Histories, and Murray's Grammar; they repeat also the Tables of Money, Weight and Measures, both Bombay and British; and are advanced in ciphering as far as compound Interest.

The holidays are twice a year; the first half yearly holidays, commence on the first Monday in Easter Week, and continue for one fortnight; and the second holidays commence on the day after Christmas day, and continue for the same period.

No. 5.

A LIST OF PRICES

FOR WORK DONE IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

	Rs.	qr.	rs
Making Ladies' Petticoats with tucks,.....*per each*	1	1	00
Ditto..do....do. without do.....*do.*—	1	0	00
Ditto..do....do. with Flounces, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do....Shirts for Gowns, plain.....*per each*	0	3	00
Ditto..do....do. with Tucks.....*per Tuck*	0	0	40
Ditto..do....Day Shifts,.....*per dozen*	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Night do with Frills, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do....Extra & stitching, *per dozen, from rs. 8 to*	12	0	00
Ditto..do....Common do. Plain with one Frill, *per dozen*	6	0	00
Ditto..do...Drawers with Tucks & Frills *do. from rs. 3½ to*	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Night Caps.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto..Gentlemen's Shirts with Frills.....*do.*—	11	0	00
Ditto..do.....do.....without do.....*do.*—	8	0	00
Ditto..do.....do.....common,.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do.....Neck-Cloths,.....*do.*—	1	1	00
Ditto..Ladies' & Gent.'s Pocket Handkerchefs,...*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto.. Boys' Shirts, with Frills,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto.. do.....do ,....without do.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto.. do.....do.,....common without stitching, *do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto.. do.....Children's Trowers, plain,.....*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto.. do....do.....Tucks and Bodies.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto.. do.....Day Shifts,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto.. do.....Night do. plain.....*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto.. do ..do,..do...Frills,....*according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto.. do. Trowers, full Bodies, Frills & Tucks, *do do.*	0	0	00
Ditto . do.....Frocks, plain.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto.. do.....do.....with Tucks.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do.....do. do. and Frills,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto..do.....Pelisses, plain,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto..do.....do., Frilled.....*do.*—	9	0	00
Ditto..do.....do., Double sewed Frills,.....*do.*—	10	0	00
Ditto..do ....Night-caps,.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do.....Spencers,.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto..do.....Pin-afores,.....*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto..do.....Tippets,.....*do.*—	2	2	00
Ditto..do.....Banians,.....*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto..Shirts with one seam,.....*do.*—	2	2	00
Ditto..do.....with two do.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do.....Pillow cases,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto..Dungaree Towels,.....*do.*—	0	1	00
Ditto..Table Napkins,.....*do.*—	0	2	00
Hemming 25 yards muslin,.....	0	3	00
Whipping 25 do. do.....	0	2	00
Wrish-bands stitching.....*per pair*—	0	1	00
Collars.. do.....*do*—	0	1	00
Letters marking.....*do.*—	0	0	00

BOMBAY,
1st, Jan. 1821.

H. DAVIES.
Secretary.

No 6.

STATE of the Schools in connection with the Society.

		Remaining 1st Jan. 1821.	IN THE YEAR. Admitted.	Left.	Total 1st Jan. 1822.
CENTRAL SCHOOLS, BOMBAY: INSTITUTED 1815.					
Who'e boarders	Boys	85	33	30	88
	Girls	63	8	23	48
Half boarders.	Boys	6	2	2	6
	Girls	1	1	—	1
Day Scholars,	Boys,	26	24	21	29
	Total.	180	68	76	172
SURAT SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians,	11	2	9	4
	Natives,	14	32	14	32
TANNAH SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians,	15	—	—	10
	Natives,	11	—	—	15
BROACH SCHOOL INSTITUTED 1820.					
Day Scholars,	Christians,	10	—	—	6
	Natives,	20	1	—	14
NATIVE SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.					
Fort (Central School) opened 1818		38	—	—	46
Pgarrie,	Do.—1818.	51	85	98	41
Jambulwarrie,	Do.—1819.	111	—	—	109
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.					
Hon'ble Company's Artillery, *Malwongha*,		105	30	78	54
	Do. *Kaira*,	—	—	—	11
His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons,		46	—	—	86
	47th Regiment,	133	60	85	103
	65th Regiment,	99	80	44	135
	67th Regiment,	60	—	—	110
Hon'ble Company's European Regiment,		92	74	35	131
	GRAND TOTAL,				976

No. 7.

Dr.—ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

DATE		RECEIPTS.		TOTAL.		
1821 Dec.	31	To Balance stated to be in the hands of the Treasurers 1st January 1821 as per their account current.....		3161	2	63
		" Interest account at the Treasurers up to 31st July,.....		272	0	42
		" Balance in Collector's hands 1st January 1821.....		458	3	66
		" Arrears of former years recovered,		1196	0	00
		" Hon. Company's Subscriptions*		5280	0	00
		" Benefactions.....	2860 0 00			
		" Subscriptions,.....	11406 0 00			
		" Military Asylum,.....	2686 1 00			
				16952	1	00
		" Bombay Church Collection,.....	1212 0 00			
		" Rent of House in Church Street..	850 0 00			
		" Children's Friends &c,.....	4055 3 09			
		" Boys' pay in Chief Engineer's Office,..	160 0 00			
		" Girls' work money,..... ...	370 3 10			
		" Books &c. sold to Regimental Schools, ...	243 2 72			
				6922	0	91
		" Benefactions and Subscriptions received by the Treasurers from 1st January to 31st December as per their open account current,..		530	0	00
		" Balance of Interest at the Treasurers up to 31st December as per their open account current,.....		103	2	46
		We, two of the Auditors, have examined this account and do find a balance of Rupees 1,754 1 77 in the hands of the Collector, also that there is cash in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to Rupees 4,259 2 54 with a balance of interest amounting to Rs. 108 2 46; & that the Society possesses in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury the sum of Rupees 50,512 2 75 together with the interest account of the same Rupees 2034 1 98: being a Total of Funds Rupees 58,669 2 90 rea.				
		BOMBAY 18TH JANUARY 1822.				
		(Signed) WM MILBURN,				
		Ditto. H. DAVIES,				
		Grand Total, Rupees.—		35180	3	07

* Including a small pension paid by the Government through the Society.

OF THE *EDUCATION SOCIETY* FOR THE *YEAR* 1821.

DATE		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.		
1821		**BOYS' CHARGES.**					
Dec.	31	By Messing Charges,..... ..	5557	2 94			
		" Clothing and Bedding,.....	965	0 32			
		" Salaries and Servants' wages....	2657	0 19			
		" Miscellaneous Expenses.....	605	2 22			
					10185	1	61
		GIRLS' SCHOOL.					
		By Messing Charges,.....	3120	3 62			
		" Clothing and Bedding, ...	1223	3 00			
		" Salaries and Servants' wages,...	1803	0 00			
		" Miscellaneous Expenses,.....	809	0 35			
					7256	2	97
		DISTRICT SCHOOLS.					
		By Native Central School exclusive of Stationery, Books &c.	207	0 00			
		" Surat School....Do....Do....	150	0 00			
		" Tannah,.....Do....Do....	236	0 00			
		" Mazagon,.....Do....Do....	31	1 00			
					624	1	00
		SUNDRIES.					
		By Printing, Stationery &c.....	1730	3 75			
		" House Rent,.....	4941	3 24			
		" Secretary's Purvue and Peon..	120	0 00			
		" Miscellaneous,.....	1041	1 34			
					7831	0	33
		By Collector's percentage on the Collections,.....			1517	1	89
		" A set of Bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors to Messrs Rivington & Co. London for £200 sterling at 2s. 6d. per rupee, in part for the School Library, and in part for a Sup ly of Books, slates, stationery &c.....			1600	0	00
		" Cash credited in March, and transferred to Petty Cash in July and now written back.....			36	0	00
		" Postage charged by Treasurer. ..			4	0	50
		" Balance in Treasurer's hands as per th ir open Account Current with the Interest Account up to this date, ...	4268	1 00			
		" Do. in Collector's hands this day,.....	1754	1 77	6122	2	77
		Grand Total, Rupees,—			35180	3	07

No. 8.

Account of Boarders admitted into, and discharged from the two Central Schools, since their institution in 1815.

Under what Circumstances admitted.	*Boys*	*Girls.*	*Total*
Received from Old Foundation,	10	00	10
Foundlings,	10	1	11
Orphans,	71	45	116
Cases of extreme distress,	65	52	117
Exchanged from half to whole Boarders,	12	4	16
Exchanged from day Scholars to whole Boarders,	38	23	61
Children wholly or in part paid for,	65	21	86
Taken out & re-admitted,	5	7	12
Total admitted into Boys and Girls' School,	276	153	429
How Disposed of.			
Apprenticed by the Society,	28	10	38
Placed in Service by ditto,	22	17	39
Taken out by parents,	109	59	168
Exchanged from whole to half Boarders	7	2	9
Do. Do. Day Scholars,	2	0	2
Admitted on Books, not joined,	7	10	17
Deceased,	6	2	8
Expelled,	7	6	13
Total whole Boarders left,	188	105	293
Total whole Boarders admitted,	276	153	429
Do. Do. left,	188	105	293
Whole Boarders remaining in the two Central Schools,	88	48	136

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Wilson, Capt. G. J. 2d | 12th	*Cutch.*	50	"
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* Woodhouse, Mrs.		"	30
Woodhouse, R. Esq.		100	"
* Woodhouse, Mrs. R.		100	50
Wooler, Mr. Henry		100	50
2d donation,		58	"
Y.			
Young, Revd. David,		"	100
Collections—1821.			
Bombay St. Thomas's Church.		1242	

LIST

OF

SUBSCRIBERS

FOR THE

NATIVE SCHOOL & SCHOOL BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Subscriptions are due 1st January, and payable to Mr. J. Morgan, at the Boys' Central School.

	Ben.	Sub.
A.		
Aitchison, Lieut. Col. A.	50	50
Anderson, G. W. Esq.	100	
B.		
Bell, A. Esq. *Vice President.*	100	100
* Barnes, Ven. Archdeacon, *Vice Patron.*	100	50
Barnes, Captain G. Marine.	50	
Babington, S. Esq.		50
Blair, Lieut. Col. H.		50
C.		
Colville, Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir C. *Vice President.*	100	100
Carr, Rev. T.	30	25
Calder J. Esq.	200	
Christie, D. Esq.		30
Clow, Revd. J.	30	30
* Crawford, J. H. Esq.	100	50
D.		
* Davidass, Hurjevendass.	150	25
* Doveton, E. Esq.	30	
E.		
Elphinstone, Hon'ble. M. Governor, *President.*	300	300
* Erskine, W. Esq.	50	50

* Parish,

	Ben.	Sub.
F.		
* Farish, J. Esq.	100	50
* Framjee Cowajee,	300	100
Frederick, E. Major.	45	20
H.		
Henderson, J. Esq.	100	
Hormanjee Bomanjee,	200	100
I.		
Irwin, G. C. Esq.		50
J.		
Jervis, Lieutenant J. J. Art.	100	
Jemsetjee Bomanjee,	100	
Jemsetjee Jeejeeboy,	150	50
K.		
Kennedy, Major Vans	105	30
L.		
Lawrence, Capt. J. R. Marine.		25
M.		
Meriton, H. Esq. *Vice President.*	100	100
Marriott, S. Esq.		30
Macleod, Lieut. J.	50	
Meek, S. Esq. M. D.	50	
Morley J. Esq.		30
Morse, Capt. A.	50	
N.		
Native Establishment of the East Zillah North of the Mysore.	154	
* Noton B. Esq.	25	25
* Nuggurdass Heerjee Modey,	75	10
O.		
Oglivy, G. Esq.	45	
P.		
* Payne, Revd. S.		25

Philipps,

	Ben.	Sub.
P.		
Philipps, B. Esq. P. M. B.		30
Pottinger, Captain,	200	
R.		
* Ragoonath, Josey,	25	10
Ritchie, J. Esq.	50	
Romer, J. Esq.	100	50
S.		
* Sadasew Cassinath Chuthoy.	25	10
Shank, H. Esq.	100	50
Shotton, W. Esq.	200	
Steuart, J. R. Esq.	50	
T.		
Tate, Lieut. W J.	30	20
* Taylor, J. Esq., *European Secretary*.		50
J. J.	15	
V.		
* Vencoba Sadasew Naique, *Native Secretary*.	50	10
Venoo Sunker Sinoy,	25	6
W.		
* Warden, F. Esq.	100	100
Wedderburn, T. Esq.	100	50
* Willis, Major R. A.	60	30

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of "The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay.", formed in Bombay in the year 1815, *the sum of Rupees————to be paid out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real; which said sum of————I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society; and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.*

THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

The Education

OF THE POOR,

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY:

WITH A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Instituted January 29th 1815.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY SHREECRUSTNA JAGON-

NATHJEE PURVOE,

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

1823.

BAY

BOMBAY CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

Superintendent.....Revd. H. Davies, Senior Chaplain.
Master of the Boys' School,..Mr. Jno. Morgan.
Matron———Do.——*Do*....Mrs. Morgan.
Mistress of the Girls' School...Mrs. Wilson.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry room, at eleven o'clock.

The Ladies-Committee, consisting of the Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the first Friday in every month at the Girls' School at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary: for the boys, to the Managing Committee; and for the girls, to the Ladies-Committee.

The *annual meeting* is held on the second Monday in February.

A *sermon* is annually preached before the Society at St. Thomas's church on the second Sunday in Lent.

Subscriptions are due on 1st January, and will be received by the Collector, at the Boys' central school.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Bombay Education Society was instituted in 1815; and has for its principal object the training up the children of Europeans in the principles of Christianity, and teaching them such knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful members of the community. Soon after its institution it became united with an old school, latterly maintained by Government; and in 1818 the Hon'ble Court of Directors extended their patronage to the Society by some additional payment to this new institution, but the Society chiefly depends for its support on the voluntary contributions of individuals.

Within the Fort of Bombay, the Society maintains two Central Schools, one for boys, and the other for girls, in which 271 children are now being educated; the larger portion of whom are boarded, clothed, and fed at the expense of the institution. For the boys' school a most highly respectable master and matron were obtained from the National Society in London, and through their means the excellent national system has been completely introduced. Into these central schools the Society has also engaged to receive the children of soldiers, contributing to the institution according to a fixed scale, on their death or removal to Europe.

The designs of the Society are not confined to the Presidency, but are extended to outstations as far as their means will permit.—Three district schools have been instituted at Surat, Broach, and Tannah, under the Superintendence of the several Chaplains, in each of which there are about 30 day scholars; and the Society has also afforded valuable assistance to Regimental Schools in the training of masters, and in the supplying of books.

To enable the Society to carry on these several benevolent purposes, the contributions of the public are earnestly solicited. Whilst the Society affords an asylum to the poor offspring of Europeans, and trains them up in attachment

to

to the civil and religious institutions of their country, it also promotes the moral and intellectual improvement of the population at large, by the admission of Natives into its Schools, and diffuses among them the knowledge of European science and literature, with instruction in the principles of good morals.

—·:·:·—·:·:·—

The following Directors went out by rotation at the Annual meeting 1823.

Mr. Erskine,	Lieut. Col. Aitchison,
Mr. Warden,	Lieut. Col. Shuldham,
Mr. Doveton,	

REPORT

OF THE

Managing Committee:

FEBRUARY 1823.

IN compliance with the rules, the Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society proceed to communicate for the information of the Subscribers, the general state of the Institution at this, the eighth anniversary.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

The two Central Schools, which must ever form the most prominent parts of the establishment, continue to receive the principal share of attention,

tion; and are conducted in a manner that excites the confidence of the Committee, that such of the Subscribers, as have been kind enough to visit the establishment, have not found reason to regret any misapplication of their bounty. It were almost needless to add that in the discipline of the Schools, the Committee have undeviatingly pursued the same excellent system, which they were enabled to introduce through the kindness of the National Society, and to the continuance of which they stand pledged by the Regulations. It is well known to all who are practically acquainted with the National System, that upon the vigilance, assiduity, and skill of those more immediately concerned in the superintendence of it, depends chiefly the character of the School. In speaking with approbation of the state of the Schools, as to discipline and progress, it is but justice to admit the credit which is due to the Master and Mistress of the schools, Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Wilson. To the personal exertions of both, and more particularly to the attention and ability of Mr. Morgan in the boys' school, the Society are much indebted, as will be seen by the actual appearance of the Schools at the public examination of this day.

There are now in the boys' School, no less than 153 boys, of whom 100 are whole boarders, 29 having been admitted and 14 discharged in the course of the year. The greater portion of those who have left the school, are placed

placed in some of the public departments under Government; and the boys in general continue to demean themselves in such a manner, as to give great satisfaction to their employers, and to do credit to the mode and principles in which they have been educated. Many more applications have been made for boys, than the ages of the children would allow the Committee to comply with; and no apprehension need be entertained of difficulty in providing for the boys, for no doubt can remain, that as long as the elements of useful knowledge, and the precepts of sound religion, and decent subordination shall be studiously taught, the boys who have been educated in the school will be most acceptable in their services either to the public or individuals. It has ever been an object with the committee to apprentice some of the boys to tradesmen and mechanics, being sensible that it would be of advantage to the public to introduce this class of persons in that line of life; the peculiar circumstances however of the country at present throw many difficulties in the way, yet it will be their duty to take advantage of every favourable opportunity which may offer.

In the girls' School there are 46 girls, 16 having been admitted, and 24 discharged. The girls are in great request in the families of Ladies as domestic servants, where their superiority in conduct and habits to the general description of native women is very observable.

The

The continuance of the inferiority in the number of girls to that of boys, will no doubt be remarked: certain it is, that much fewer applications are generally made for girls than for boys, and perhaps the most obvious reason may be, that the girls are detained at home, to assist at an early age in the domestic concerns of the family, while the boys are more willingly sent where not only present maintenance and education are given, but provision made for a future livelihood in a respectable and profitable public service. It must not however be concealed that less respectable motives have sometimes prevailed on native mothers to detain them, when they have been unfortunately deprived of the Father's protection. But as the means of the Society appear to encrease, the Committee are confident they only anticipate the general wish of the subscribers, that the numbers in the girls' School should be enlarged, and they trust to the benevolence of the public to enable them to fulfil so charitable an object.

Among the receipts may be noticed an article of 300 rupees for needle work done in the girls' school, the same may appear small but it must be remembered that they do all the needle work of their own schoo', and that the children come in at a very early age and usually leave the school soon after they become useful. No doubt the sum might be considerably encreased, if, as in other parts of India, tambouring and fine needle work were introduced; the Committee

mittee however feel most confident that the subscribers will agree with them, that the Ladies, who unweariedly attend to the interests of this school, have done wisely in confining the girls to the plainest kind of needle work; for independent of the mischiefs which are known to arise from teaching girls superior work, the object is evidently not the amount of any receipts to the Society, but the teaching the children that which will be most useful to themselves in after—life; neither is the quantity of work done to be estimated by the money received, as the prices are fixed much below the common charges, and the real labour of the girls will best be seen by the following table.

WORK DONE IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Shirts.	34	Stockings ran.	6 per
Shifts.	177	Trowsers.	86
Frocks.	13	Tippets	36
Spencers.	24	Table Napkins.	72
Banians.	8	Collars Goodree.	7
Gowns.	14	Caps night.	43
Handkerchiefs.	94	Pillow cases.	6
Letters Marked.	990	Sheets.	16
Muslin hem'd yds.	519	Table Cloths.	23
Petticoats.	5	Towels hem'd.	228

GIRLS' CLOTHES.

Banians.	83	Shifts.	200
Frocks.	78	Sheets.	102
Letters mark'd.	756		
		Grand Total Number.	3,624

It is unnecessary to remark how much the Society is indebted to the kindness and attention of those Ladies

Ladies who so ably superintend the concerns of the female branch of the Institution.

The health of the children in both schools has always been most carefully attended to; which cannot be more clearly evinced than by the extraordinary degree of health which the Schools have exhibited; and the very few casualties that have occurred since the institution commenced; and the society are much indebted in this respect to Assistant Surgeon Hathway, and since the absence of Mr. Hathway, on account of sickness, to Mr. Riach, and Mr. Richmond of H. M. 4th Dragoons; the latter of whom has kindly given his particular attention to the cases of ophthalmia;—notwithstanding however, for some weeks past, the children have suffered very considerably from the measles and from sore eyes; the latter is a disorder which seems peculiar to the country, and to return periodically; it is attended with very acute and painful inflammation, and sometimes occasions total loss of sight. In consequence of the great sickness which has of late prevailed in both the schools, the numbers which appear this day in public examination are neither so large, nor so well prepared as on some former occasions; but sufficient is exhibited to excite the entire satisfaction of the Society in the appearance and progress of the children in every respect.

The

The Committee have at different times represented to the public the inconveniences and great expense they are exposed to from the want of suitable dwellings, or boarding houses; they have now through the liberality of the subscribers been enabled to accumulate about 60,000 rupees, a portion of which Capital stock will be applicable to the erection, or purchase, of houses; neither of the present houses are well adapted for their purpose, and they are hired at an expence, jointly, exceeding 400 rupees per month. The Committee look anxiously forward to the time, when they may be able to place the children in buildings more convenient for their accommodation, and which shall be the property of the Society. And they trust to the benevolence of the public to enable them to carry their designs into execution at no distant period.

The Committee have to make their sincere acknowledgments to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council for an extension of the sum allowed to the children of European soldiers, born in wedlock; by this arrangement, for every legitimate child of a British soldier admitted into either of the Central schools, the Society will now be entitled to draw five rupees per month on its account. The sum is not by any means sufficient to pay the whole expences attending the child's maintenance and education, but it adds very materially to the other sources which the Society

ciety possesses through the liberality of the public.

On looking at the statement of accounts, it will be seen that the benevolence of individuals continues to be liberally bestowed, and it may now be hoped that the Society may confidently calculate on the steady and permanent support of the public. The institution has arrived at a stage in which as far as regards the Central Schools, little addition can probably be made; the system is as perfect perhaps as the circumstances of the country will allow, and the number of children, admitted, (at least in the Boy's School,) is as great as the accommodations permit. To maintain these schools in their present state of efficiency, will be the great object of the Committee, and in support of them they earnestly request the Subscribers not to relax their charity.

The annual sermon for the schools was preached by the Rev. Henry Davies, and the collection amounted to 1040 rupees.

It is highly gratifying to observe a considerable increase during the year in the sums paid by the soldiers themselves towards what is denominated the *Military Asylum*; by some resolutions of the Society it was determined to accept of a subscription fixed according to the rank of the soldier; by which the Society bound themselves to maintain

tain and educate the children of such as died, or were ordered to Europe. Some doubts, however, being entertained as to *the age* at which the children became claimants on the Society, and the attention of the Committee having been especially called to this point, the Committee in a circular letter addressed to the Commanding officers of the European Corps, communicated their opinion as follows;—that the Society is bound to receive on its list the orphan children of subscribers to the Military Asylum, at any age under nine and to maintain them; but that they cannot be admitted into the Schools, except at the ages already fixed, between five and nine, or under the circumstances mentioned in the 51st Regulation quoted above.

Below the age of five.—Where the mother is living and of good character, there will be no difficulty in adopting the Poonamallee practice of leaving such infants under the care of the mother, (until of an age to come into the Schools,) on a proper allowance for their support; and if the child be born in wedlock the Society will be entitled to a Government allowance of five Rupees per month on its being placed on its list. But where the mother is dead, or of bad character, the orphan may be best provided for until of a proper age, under the superintendance of the Ladies' Committee.

Above the age of nine.—If the child be in the School at the time of the fathers death, or removal to Europe, or of such a character as to be admissible under the 51st Regulation, it will of course be insured a maintenance and education in the School, agreeably to the rules; Should any other case arise; the child ought on no account to be admitted as a boarder into the school, the parents having by their own neglect so far lost the benefits of the asylum; nor can such exclusion be considered as an injustice, but it is hoped, would rather operate as an inducement for their parents to send them at a proper age.

The Committee next turned their consideration to *the sum* necessary to be demanded on the admission of a child into either of the Schools, under the 4th Regulation above;—some dissatisfaction appearing to be excited among soldiers at the different rates on which children have been admitted.

By a calculation made from the expenses of the children in the Boys' and Girls' schools during the last year, it appears that the average expense of each child has been not less than fifteen Rupees per month including rent, salaries, and every expense. The Committee therefore feel it to be but proper to demand this sum, whenever the parent may be considered able to defray it; they accordingly determined, that the children of persons above the rank of serjeants, should not, except under very especial circumstances, be admitted

admitted but on the full payment of fifteen Rupees. The further sum to be demanded from privates, should not be more than two and a half Rupees per month; and from serjeants not more than five Rupees.

In these cases, however, the precise sum to be paid, must be regulated according to circumstances by the Committee, who will regard the pay of the soldier the number of his family, and whether he be a regular subscriber to the Military Asylum. In adopting the above, as the greatest sum to be demanded from persons not above the rank of serjeants, the Committee calculate on receiving also the Government allowance of five Rupees for every legitimate child.

These rates considered with reference to the actual expense of each child, must be taken as low, and may be explained as affording very great, and favourable advantages; the Committee consenting to accept (including the Government allowance) from privates only one half, and from the serjeants two thirds, of the actual expense of each child's maintenance and education.

The Committee express their respectful wish that the Commanding Officers of European Regiments

Regiments would take every opportunity of explaining to the soldiers under their command, the benefits which every soldier may obtain in the maintenance and christian education of his children by an early and regular subscription to the Military Asylum;—the monthly subscription from a private is only one quarter of a rupee, and from a serjeant, only one half a Rupee; for which the Society engages, under the guarantee of the Government, to maintain and educate the child of every subscriber on his death or removal to Europe; and if the Father be alive at the time that the child is of an age to come into the school, and the child be born in wedlock, a small additional sum, (not exceeding two and a half Rupees from privates and five from serjeants) will secure the child's entire maintenance and education under the Society. It may be observed also that the admission of a child into either of the schools will be a permanent provision for it, except through the child's own bad conduct. For the Boys readily find employment on leaving School in the public offices, and the Girls are taken into private service.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

With regard to the *District* and *Regimental* Schools, the Committee have few particulars to communicate; they continue, it is believed, to be well conducted, and the several persons in them to be making satisfactory progress.

From

From H. M 4th light Dragoons, Serjeant Collard has been attending the boy's central school upwards of four months, and is now about to join his regiment, being reported to be fully instructed in the national system, and competent to take charge of the Regimental school for which he has been appointed. From His Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, Serjeant Dorrington has also been admitted for the purpose of learning the national system, and being sufficiently instructed, has taken charge of the school in that Regiment.

Before concluding this report, it is necessary the Committee should here state, that it has been deemed expedient to separate altogether from the concerns of this Society, that branch of the establishment, which was instituted in connection with it, for the promotion of education among the *native* population. It having been thought for the interest and advancement of that desirable object, to form an institution having in view wholly the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, and entirely apart from Christian education; a public meeting was held, at which a new Society was formed under the name of the *Native School-book and School Society*; whose object it will principally be, to promote useful knowledge in the languages of the Country, both by procuring and circulating publications, and by establishing and assisting native Schools. Natives, however, will continue to be received for learning English in the Schools of this

this Society, where the numbers at present in the Boys' Central School average about 60.

Having thus brought to the notice of the subscribers, the principal circumstances requiring present attention, it only remains for the Committee to request a continuance of their valuable support. The important objects which the society has in view, have hitherto continued progressively to advance; and both the Managing, and Ladies Committee have endeavoured to fulfil to the utmost of their power the trust reposed in them, and to meet at all times as far as circumstances would allow, the wishes of those who have looked to them for aid; and they earnestly appeal to all the friends of Christian education,—to all who feel the wretched and forlorn situation of christian children in this country,—for such cordial and zealous assistance, as may enable them to give the fullest effect to that national system of instruction, which has proved eminently adapted to communicate useful knowledge and religious improvement, and to promote the order and well being of the Community.

The Committee subjoin the following abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1815 *to* 1822 *inclusive.*

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1815.	28851	4413
1816.	20666	14768
1817.	14010	15040 -
1818.	15564	20289 -
1819.	32191	25253
1820.	27084	26711
1821.	30879	23022
1822.	34283	28527
TOTAL RS.	2.04428	1.64021

The above receipts are exclusive of interest.

APPENDIX.

N°. 1.

Extracts from the Rules.

First. The early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European society of this place to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Ninth. Twelve Directors shall be elected from among the Subscribers at large; six of whom shall retire by rotation at the annual general meeting, and the subscribers shall then give in a list of six persons to be elected in their stead; the election of such persons shall be determined by the majority of Subscribers present at such annual meeting, and no Director shall be re-elected until he shall have been out of office one year.

Twenty second. The Society will establish and maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Forty ninth. All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children; but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth.

Fiftieth. In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given.—

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly.—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty first. No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of five years, or above the age of nine, unless it shall apear upon enquiry and examination that such child has been well brought up and made considerable progress in his learning: and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty second. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty.

Fifty seventh. At or before the time of superannuation, endeavours shall be made to bind out the children as apprentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifty eighth. Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairmain with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty ninth. Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper, and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth. The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants under the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is per month,———

For a whole boarder — from eight to fifteen rupees.
For a half boarder — — — five rupees.
For a day scholar — — from one to four rupees.

Sixty first. Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty second. No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon's

that

that such child has had either the small-pox, or the cow-pox; and no child with a cutaneous, or infectious disorder shall be received.

N°. 2.

Military Asylum.

For Children of Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Service, who die or are removed to Europe; under the guarantee of the Government of Bombay, to the extent of securing its benefits to the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Institution either from its commencement, or from their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—The Bombay Education Society engage to receive into the Central Schools Bombay, the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Society according to the following scale, either from the 1st of January 1821, or afterwards from twelve months after their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

2d.—The following is the scale of Subscriptions.

	Per Month.	Per Year.
Commander in Chief—	12 0 00	144 0 00
General Officer,——	8 0 00	96 0 00
Field Officers,——	3 2 00	42 0 00
Captains,——	1 3 00	21 0 00
Subalterns,——	1 0 00	12 0 00
Conductors,——	0 3 50	10 2 00
Subconductors,——	0 2 50	7 2 00
Serjeants,——	0 2 00	6 0 00
Rank & file——	0 1 00	3 0 00

3d.—The children admitted under these proposals are to be maintained and educated in the Central Schools Bombay subject to the rules and regulations of the Institution.

4th.——Children of Subscribers, of an age to be admitted into the schools, although the Father be living and effective, may yet be admitted on a further monthly payment, the amount to be determined by the Committee according to circumstances.

5th.—Returns according to the forms No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5, are to be made Quarterly to the Secretary of the Education Society from the King's Regiments and the H. C. Artillery and European Regiments.

6th.—The Adjutant General of the H. C.'s Troops, the Brigade Major of the King's Troops, and the Senior Officer of King's regiments at the Presidency, are added as ex-officio members of the Managing Committee of the Education Society.

N°. 3.

Employment under the National System.

The Religious exercises learnt by heart are, the Lord's Prayer, Grace before and after Meat, 2nd and 3d Collects of the Morning and Evening Service, Prayer on entering and leaving Church, the Catechism entire, the same broken into short questions, Crossman's Introduction, and the Chief Truths of the Christian Religion.

The Books in reading, for which the Children are prepared by previous instruction on the slates, are

National Society Central School Book No. 1 or cards.
Do. Do. Do. No. 2
Parables.
Miracles.
Sermon on the mount.
Discourses.
The History of our Blessed Saviour.

Ostervald's Abridgement of the History of the Bible.
Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of the Old and New Testament.
Psalters.
Testament.

All taught in the usual way, except the monosyllables in Book No. 1, which are taught (card by card) first by previous

previous spelling, and then by words; and the polysyllables, first syllabically, and then by words: after which the Bible and Prayer book are put into the hands of such as by means of this initiatory course have attained to good reading.

The Ciphering exercises begin with "Arithmetical Tables for the use of Schools on the National System," in order, viz. the Tables of Numeration, counting as far as 100 forwards and backwards; of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division; and Tables of Money; after which the children proceed in the same order to the practice of the rules on slates, ending with compound Multiplication and Division.

The Writing exercises begin with the letters, figures, and stops, which are taught on slates until sufficient progress is made for occasional writing in copy books.

N. B. In addition to the above, the boys in the first Class in this School, read Æsop's Fables, Trimmer's Historica, and Guy's School Grammar; they repeat also the Tables of Money, Weight and Measures, both Bombay and British; and are advanced in ciphering as far as the Rule of Three Direct, and some of the Monitors as far as Exchange and Position.

The holidays are twice a year; the first half yearly holidays commence on the first Monday in Easter Week, and continue for one fortnight; and the second holidays commence on the day after Christmas day, and continue for the same period.

N°. 4.

BOOKS used in the Central Schools Bombay.

	For Doz. Rs.	qrs	rs.
Dozen of cards, being the Nat. Soc. Centls School Book No. 1	0	1	92
National Society's, Central School Book,.. No. 2	0	1	96
Arithmetical Tables,	0	0	72
Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount,	0	0	96
Parables of our blessed Saviour,	0	0	96
Miracles, ——— Ditto	0	0	96
Discourses, ——— Ditto	0	0	96
History, ——— Ditto	0	0	96
Ostervalds' Abridgement of the History of the Bible	0	0	96
Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion,	2	3	52
The Church Catechism, broke into short questions,	0	1	92
Chief Truths of the Christian Religion,	0	0	96

	Single		
Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of the Bible, 2.. Vols.	1	0	16
Ditto Assistant, Teachers' 2 Vols.	1	2	72
Psalters ——— 12mo.		1	92
Prayer books, 12mo.		3	20
Testaments, 8vo.		2	72
Bibles, 8vo.	3	2	08
Bells' Instructions,			48
Iremonger's Instructions,		1	92

N. B. THE ABOVE FORM THE SET & ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	For Dozen		
Child's first Book, ... Part 1st & 2d	0	2	40
Mrs. Trimmer's spelling Book, ... Part 1st & 2d	2	3	52
Watt's Divine Songs,	1	0	32
Mrs. Trimmer's Lessons, ... in 6 parts	2	1	60
Ditto ——— Questions,	2	1	60
Sellons's Abridgement of the Holy Scriptures	4	1	28

	Single		
Mrs. Trimmer's Instructive Tales,	0	3	84
Ditto ... Scripture ... 2 Vols.	1	3	68
* Johnson's Dictionary,	1	1	72
* Moor's Fables,	1	1	44
* Vyse's Tutor's Guide & key to Do. ... 2 Vols.	3	1	44
* Mrs. Trimmer's Ancient, Roman, and English Histories, ... 4 Vols.	2	0	16
* Lily's School Grammar,			

N. B. [illegible] ding, and under the National System, may [illegible] from the Bombay District Committee of Christian Knowledge, at their depository at [illegible]

N°. 5.

A LIST OF PRICES

FOR WORK DONE IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

	Rs.	qr.	rs
Making Ladies' Petticoa's with tucks,.....*per each*	1	1	00
Ditto. ...do.....do without do.....*do.*—	1	0	00
Ditto..do ...do with Flounces, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do..Skirts Shirts for Gowns, plain.....*per each*	0	3	00
Ditto..do....do with Tucks.....*per Tuck*	0	0	10
Ditto..do....Day Shifts,.....*per dozen*	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Night do with Frills, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do... Extra & stitching, *per dozen from Rs.* 8 *to*	12	0	00
Ditto..do....Common do. Plain with one Frill, *per dozen*	6	0	00
Ditto..do. Drawers with Tucks & Frills *do. from Rs.* 3½ *to*	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Night Caps.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto..Gentlemen's Shirts with Frills.....*do.*—	11	0	00
Ditto..do....do....without do.....*do* —	8	0	00
Ditto..do....do....common,.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do....Neck Cloths.....*do* —	1	1	00
Ditto..Ladies' & Gent.'s Pocket Handkerchiefs,...*do*—	1	2	00
Ditto..Boys' Shirts, with Frills,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto..do ...do....without do.....*do* —	6	0	00
Ditto..do....do....common without stiching,..*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do....Children's Trowsers, plain, ...*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto..do....do....Tucks and Bodies.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Day Shifts,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto..do....Night do. plain,.....*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto..do..do....do....Frills,...*according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do. Trowsers, full Bodies, Frills & Tucks, *do. do*	0	0	00
Ditto..do.....Frocks, plain.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto..do.....do.....with Tucks.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do.....do. do. and Frills,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto..do.....Pelisses, plain,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto..do.....do..... Frilled.....*do.*	9	0	00
Ditto..do.....do., Double sewed Frills,.....*do.*—	10	0	00
Ditto..do.....Night-caps,.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do.....Spencers,.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto..do.....Pinafores,.....*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto..do.....Tippets.....*do.*—	2	2	00
Ditto..do....Banians,.....*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto..Shirts with one seam, ...*do* —	2	2	00
Ditto..do.....with two do.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do.....Pillow cases,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto..Dungree Towels,.....*do* —	0	1	00
Ditto..Table Napkins,.....*do.*—	0	2	00
Hemming 25 yards muslin,.....	0	8	00
Whipping 25 do. do.....	0	2	00
Wrist-bands stitching.....*per pair*—	0	1	00
Collars. .. do.....*do.*—	0	1	00

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No. 6.

Dr.——ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

Date		Receipts.		Total.		
1821						
Dec.	31	To Balance in the hands of the Treasurers 1st January 1822, as per their account current with the Interest Account		4356	2	49
		" Balance of Interest up to this date		67	3	27
		" Balance in Collector's hands 1st January 1822		1754	1	81
		" Hon'ble Company's Subscriptions		5280	0	00
		" Arrears of former years recovered	615 0 0			
		" Benefactions	2695 0 0			
		" Subscriptions	11010 0 00			
		" Military Asylum	4897 1 5			
		" Government allowance to legitimate children, commencing July,	1495 1 33			
		" Bombay Church Collections,	1030 0 08	21742	2	98
		" Rent of house in Church Street,	600 0 00			
		" Children's Friends &c.	4377 0 31			
		" Boys in public Offices	70 0 00			
		" Girls Work money,	209 3 16			
		" Books sold to Regimental Schools	339 0 55			
		" Day Scholars,	351 0 00			
		" Sundries,	13 2 41	6060	2	16
		" Cash received on the admission of two children into the Central School,		1200	0	00
		We, the auditors, have examined this account, and do find a balance of Rupees 3,334 2 07 in the hands of the Collector, also that there is cash in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to Rupees 418 1 61 with a balance of Interest, amounting to Rupees 6 0 12 and that the Society possess [illegible]				

Bombay 15th January 1823.

OF THE EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1822.——Cr.

DATE		BOYS' SCHOOL.			TOTAL.		
1823							
Dec.	31	By Messing Charges	6037	3 44			
		" Clothing and Bedding	1574	1 01			
		" Salaries and Servants Wages	2897	0 88			
		" House rent	3150	0 00			
		" Miscellaneous Expences	775	3 63			
					14475	0	44
		GIRLS' SCHOOL.					
		By Messing Charges	2886	3 44			
		" Clothing and Bedding	442	0 85			
		" Salaries and Servants Wages	1944	2 00			
		" House Rent	1680	0 00			
		" Miscellaneous Expences	436	3 49			
					7399	1	78
		DISTRICT SCHOOLS.					
		By Native Books &c.					
		" Surat School ..... Do. ..... Do.					
		" Tannah ..... Do. ..... Do.	258				
		" Mazagon ..... Do. ..... Do.	[illegible]				
					[illegible]		
		GENERAL EXPENCES.					
		By Printing, Stationery &c.	985				
		" House rent	571				
		" Secretaries's Pervices and Peons.	99				
		" Miscellaneous	596				
					[illegible]		
		By Collectors per centage on the Collections			1753	1	29
		" A set of Bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors to Messrs. Revington and Co. for £150 for purchase of Books &c., and to Messrs. F. Smith and Co. London for £50 sterling, for supply of Stationery &c.			1777	3	10
		" Cash paid to Education Society per mistake; viz. Rs. 105 2 88 in March, and 70 in September; and transferred to Society for promoting Christian Knowledge per order			175	3	88
		" Paid by the Collectors of the Society to the London Company's Treasury per Account			[illegible]		
		" Paid by Messrs. Forbes and Co. Treasurers, to the London Company's Treasury [illegible] in April			[illegible]		
		" Balance [illegible]			[illegible]		

No. 7.

STATE of the Schools in connection with the Society.

	Remaining 1st Jan. 1822.	IN THE YEAR. Admitted.	Left.	Total 1st Jan. 1823.
CENTRAL SCHOOLS, BOMBAY; INSTITUTED 1815.				
Whole boarders { Boys	88	29	9	108
Whole boarders { Girls	48	16	19	45
Half boarders, { Boys	6	1	5	1
Half boarders, { Girls	1	—	—	1
Day Scholars,—Christians Boys,	29	36	28	37
" —— " —— Natives—Boys,	46	32	26	52
Total.	118	113	87	244
SURAT SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.				
Day Scholars, { Christians,	4	8	—	12
Day Scholars, { Natives,	32	—	18	14
TANNAH SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.				
Day Scholars, { Christians,	10	4		14
Day Scholars, { Natives,	15	—		15
BROACH SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1820.				
Day Scholars, { Christians,	6			6
Day Scholars, { Natives,	14			14
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.				
Hon'ble Company's Artillery. *Matoongah*,	54			54
—— Horse—Do. *Kaira*,	11			11
[illegible]				
—— 47th —— Do.	109	—	—	152
—— 67th —— Do.	110			
Hon'ble Company's European Regiments	131	64	39	106
GRAND TOTAL				

LIST

OF

SUBSCRIBERS.

Members of the Managing, or the Ladies' Committee are marked with an asterisk.

New Subscribers for the present year are printed in Italics.

The Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr. John Morgan, the Collector of the Society, who is authorized to give the necessary receipts.

All Subscriptions are due on the first of January in advance.

Subscriptions and Benefactions up to 1st. April 1823.

	Ben.	A. Sub.
A.		
	Rs	*Rs.*
Adams, Henry Lieut. 2 | 3d Regt. N. I.	20	"
Adams, Benjamin, Capt. 17th Dragoons.	50	"
Adamson, Adjt. 2 | 10th N. I.	50	"
Ager, H. Esq.	100	"
Aitchison, Lieut. Col.	200	100
* Aitchison, Mrs.	50	50
Aitchison, Capt. J. W.	"	30
Algee, Capt. 67th Foot.	20	"
Alport, Thomas, Esq.	100	"
Anderson, G. W. Esq.	100	50
Arbuthnot, G. R. Esq.		50
* Ashburner, Mrs.	"	50
Athill, S. Lieut. Engineers.	100	30
Atkins Major Gen. Wm. (deceased)	100	100
B.		
* The Ven. Archdeacon Barnes, D. D. Vice Patron.	400	100
2nd donation.	100	"
3rd donation.	200	"
Mrs. Barnes,	100	100
Hon. Sir A. Buller,	200	"
2nd donation.	200	"

Mad

	Ben. A.	Sub.
B.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Lady Buller,	100	"
Baber, T. H.	200	"
Bailie, Major General.	200	"
Baker, Lieut. Col.	200	100
Baker, Mrs. Col.	50	50
Ballantine, Major.	150	50
Barclay, Capt. J. 1 | 12th N. I.	50	"
Barnes, Capt. G.	"	30
Barnewall, Capt. R.	100	50
Barr, Capt. D.	"	30
* Ba r, Mrs.	"	20
Barton, Capt. J.	"	40
Bax, J. Esq.	60	"
2nd donation.	400	"
Beaty, T. D. Capt.	"	100
Bell, D. C. Esq.	"	30
Bellasis, Capt. D. H.	100	30
Bellasis, Major E. H.	100	50
Best, J. Esq.	"	100
Billamore, Lieut.	"	20
Bird W. G. Esq.	50	"
* Black, Capt.	50	30
2nd donation.	50	"
Black, Mrs.	"	20
Blair, G. Esq.	"	100
Blair, Lieut. Col. H.	100	"
* Blair, Mrs. H.	"	100
Boyce, and Co. Messrs.	300	200
Bray, Capt. E. 67th Foot.	20	"
Brooks, Col.	100	50
Brooks, G. B. Major.	30	"
Broom, Lieut. 67th Foot.	8	"
Bruce, Mrs. W. C.	"	50
Brydon James Esq.	"	30
Buchanan, Capt. Thomas.	100	50
Burford, Major 2 | 7th N. I.	25	"
Burrowes, Capt. W. 2 | 7th N. I.	25	"
* *Burrowes, Mrs. R. E.*	"	20
C.		
Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir. Charles Colville, G. C. B.		
Vice President.	"	100
The Hon'ble Lady Colville,	"	100
Candy, C. Lieut. 1 | 2nd N. I.	"	25
Capon, Capt. 2 | 1st N. I.	30	"
Carr, Revd. Thos.	"	100

* Carr,

	Ben. A.	Sur.
	Rs.	Rs.
C.		
* Carr, Mrs.	"	50
Chiplin, Wm. Esq.	200	"
Cherry, J. H. Esq.	"	50
Clelland, Lieut. Col. H. D.	100	"
Clow, Revd. James.	100	"
Close, Capt.	200	"
Collett, Mr.	25	"
Collett, Mrs.	50	"
Corsellis, G. Esq.	200	"
2nd donation.	50	"
3rd donation.	100	"
4th donation.	200	"
Corsellis, Mrs.	50	"
Corsellis, Lieut. Col.	100	"
Cowper, Lieut. Col.	"	100
Cowper, Mrs.	"	100
Craig, Mrs. James.	"	20
Crawford, James H. Esq.	"	100
Crawford, Mrs.	"	100
Crosby, Lieut. 2 | 5th N. I.	"	30
Cruikshank, Capt. James.	100	"
D.		
* Davies, Rev. H. Senior Chaplain.	"	50
Davies, Major E.	200	50
Dangerfield Capt. F.	50	25
Deschamps, Mrs.	30	"
2nd donation.	60	"
DeVitre, J. D. Esq.	100	"
DeVitre, M. Esq.	100	"
Delamotte, P. Major.	45	"
Dickinson, Capt Thomas.	100	30
* Dickinson, Mrs.	30	30
Doveton, B. Esq.	100	50
Dumaresq, Captain Edward.	50	"
Dunlop, J. A. Esq.	100	50
Dunsterville, Capt. J. H.	"	40
E.		
The Hon. M. Elphinstone, President.	300	300
2nd donation.	300	"
Egan, Mrs.	"	20
Elliott, Ensign 67th Foot.	15	"
Erskine, William Esq.	"	100

	Ben. A.	Sub.
E.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
* Erskine, Mrs.	"	50
Evelyn,	70	30
Ewart, Lieut. Col. 67th Foot.	30	"
F.		
Faria, Sir Roger de.	200	"
* Farish, J. Esq.	100	100
Farish Mrs.	50	100
Farquharson Lieut. 2 | 5th N. I.	40	"
Farquharson, Mrs.	"	50
Fearon, Mrs.	"	50
Fenwick, William Esq.	"	50
Fenwick, Mrs.	"	30
Flower, T. Esq.	50	50
Flower, Mrs.	50	50
Forbes, Mansfield Esq.	100	"
* *Forbes, James Esq.*	100	50
Ford, Mrs.	200	"
Frederick, Major E.	150	50
Friend, A.	200	"
Friend, per N. Baxter, Esq.	250	"
Fyans, Lieut. 67th Foot.	4	"
G.		
Gardiner, T. G. Esq.	100	50
Geraud, B. W. Esq.	50	"
Gerrans, Capt. B. 2 | 10th N. I.	"	50
Gibson, Dr.	50	"
Gibson, Mrs.	50	"
Goodridge, Lieut. R. E.	100	"
Goodwin, R. T. Esq.	100	100
Goodwin, Mrs.	"	75
Goodwin, C. N. Esq.	"	20
Gordon, Wm. Esq.	100	"
Graham, Capt. T. W.	100	50
Graham, J. B. Esq.	100	"
Grant, Charles Esq.	100	"
* Grant, Mrs.	"	50
Grant, Major James.	200	"
Griffith, Capt. J. G.	100	"
2d donation.	50	
Griffith, Mr. Thomas,	100	25
H.		
Hale, V. Esq.	50	50
Hall, Mrs.	"	30
Hall, Capt. Thomas 67th Foot,	20	"

	Ben. A.	Sub.
H		
	Rs	Rs.
Hamilton, Capt. Wm.	50	50
Hardy, H. Capt. Marine,	50	"
Harrison, Surgeon E. E.	"	50
Hart, Lieut. C. F.	30	"
Hathway, Mrs.	"	50
Henderson, J. Esq.	200	"
Hessman Col. H.	50	"
Hickes, Capt. F.	50	30
Higgs, Mr. G.	30	"
Hodgson, Lieut. Col. C.	50	25
Hodgson, Mrs.	50	25
Holland, H. C. Major.	60	"
Hough, Major R. H.	100	"
2nd donation.	50	"
Hough, Mrs.	50	"
Huggins, Capt. Samuel.	50	50
2nd donation.	25	"
Hull, Lieut. Col. W.	100	"
2nd donation,	100	"
Humries, Mr. J.	30	"
Hunt, Col.	100	"
Hunt, Mrs.	50	"
Huskisson, Col. 67th Foot.	100	100
Hutchinson, Capt. J. 2 | 7th Regt. N. I.	25	
Hutchinson, Capt. Gideon.	100	
I.		
Irwin, G. C. Esq.	64	"
Iredell, Lieut. James 1 | 8th Regt. N. I.	50	20
Ironside, E. Esq.	200	100
2nd donation.	75	"
Inglis, Capt. Wm.	30	
J.		
Jacob, Lieut. Wm.	20	"
James, Major C. B.	100	"
2nd donation.	100	"
Jeakes, Capt. J. Marine.	100	50
Jeffreys, J. Esq.	100	50
Jeffreys, Revd. H.	"	100
Jervis, Lieut. G. R. Engineers.	30	"
Jervis, Lieut. John.	50	"
Jones, W. A. Esq.	100	50
Jukes, J. Esq.	100	50
K.		
Kelly, Captain J. Assistant Commissary General.	100	"

Kemball,

	Ben. A.	Sub.
K.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Kemball, Surgeon V.	60	"
* Kemball, Mrs.	"	30
Kemp, Lieut. Col.	60	30
Kennedy, Lieut Col M.	100	30
Kennedy, Doctor Richard.	50	50
Kennedy, Major Vans.	105	30
Kennett, Lieut. Col. B.	100	"
Kenny, Surg on 67th Foot.	30	"
Kentish, J. Esq.	"	100
Keys, Capt. (Master Attendant)	200	100
Keys, Mrs.	"	100
L.		
Loureiro, H. J. Esq. Portug. Chief, Surat.	200	"
Law, C. Esq.	200	100
Lawrence, Capt. Marine.	100	50
Leckie, J Esq.	400	"
* Leighton, Lieut. Col. Adjutant General	200	50
* Leighton, Mrs. Lieut. Col	100	50
Leighton, Lieut. Thomas. 1 | 7th Regt. N. I.	50	"
Le Messurier, A. S. Esq.	"	50
Little, J. H. Esq.	50	"
Lloyd, Evan Esq.	150	"
Lodwick, Major.	"	100
Long Capt. 2 | 5th Regt. N. I.	50	40
L. L.	13	"
Lugrin, Mr. F.	60	30
Lumsden, W. J. Esq.	50	"
2nd donation.	100	"
3rd donation.	200	"
M.		
Meriton, Henry, Esq. Vice Patron.	300	300
2nd donation.	200	"
MacDonald, Capt.	50	"
MacDonell, Æneas Esq.	100	"
Mackintosh, Alexander, Esq.	20	"
Mackintosh, Major.	"	50
MacLeod, Lieut. Engineers.	100	"
2nd donation.	50	"
Macpherson, Capt. 67th Foot.	20	"
Macpherson, Ensign 67th Foot.	5	"
Macpherson, Lieut. 67th Foot.	16	"
Maillard, Mrs.	"	30
Mainwaring, Capt. William.	100	50

Malcolm,

	Ben. A. Sub.	
M.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Malcolm, Major General Sir John G. C. B.	500	"
Malcolm, David Esq.	100	50
* *Malcolm Mrs.*	"	50
Mansfield, Capt.	25	"
Manson, Capt. A. Artillery.	"	50
Marriot, S. Esq.	100	50
Mason, Mr. J.	50	15
Masonic Lodge, 67th Foot.	20	"
Maxwell, J. A, Esq. M. D.	100	"
Maxwell, Mrs.	20	"
Milne, J. Esq. M. D.	100	50
Millar, Capt. William.	"	30
Miles, William Major.	350	50
Molesworth Lieut. 1 | 6th Regt. N. I.	100	25
Moore, Lieut. G. 2 | 9th Regt. N. I.	50	"
More, G. Esq.	50	"
Morgan, Capt. R. Marine.	30	20
Morgan, W. A. Esq.	100	50
Morgan, H. Esq. M. D.	100	50
Morin Capt. J.	"	20
Morley, James Esq.	90	30
Morrison, Capt. William	50	50
Morse, Major James.	50	50
Morse, Mrs.	"	50
Moyle, J. G. Esq.	40	"
Muirson, Lieut. 67th Foot.	15	"
N.		
* Newnham, W. Esq.	100	100
* *Newnham, Mrs.*	200	50
Newport, Lieut. C.	25	"
2nd donation,	50	"
Nicol, Mrs.	"	30
Nimmo, Mr. J.	15	"
Nimmo, Mrs.	15	"
Nixon, Lieut. 1 | 10th N. I.	30	"
* Norris, Charles Esq.	100	50
Norris Mrs.	"	50
* Noton, Benjamin Esq.	100	50
O.		
Officers, of Light Battalion.	400	"
Officers and men of the Honorable Company's European Regiment.	200	"
Officers, 1 | 3d N. I.	"	200

Officers,

	Ben. Rs.	Sub. Rs
O.		
Officers, 2 | 6th N. I.	"	200
Officers, 2 | 7th N. I.	200	"
Officers, 2 | 9th N. I.	"	200
Officers, 2 10th N. I.	"	200
Officers, Non-Commissioned and Privates of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.	150	"
Ogilvy, Surgeon George.	8	45
* *Ogilvy, Mrs.*	"	50
Ogilvie, Capt. William.	"	50
Osborne, Lieut. C. I.	100	"
Osborne, Mrs. Col.	"	30
Osborne, G. Esq.	45	"
P.		
Prendergast, G. L. Esq. Vice President.	250	"
* *Prendergast. Mrs.*	200	"
Parry, G. F. Esq.		50
Paton, Surgeon A.	"	40
Paul, Lieut. G. 3d N. I.	100	"
Payne, Rev. Samuel.	"	100
Payne, Capt. Charles.	15	"
Pearson, Capt. E.	100	"
* Philipps, B. Esq. M. D.	150	50
Pierce, Lieut. Col. Artillery.	100	50
Pilfold, Ensign, 67th Foot.	8	"
Pinhey, R. Assistant Surgeon, 2d Cavalry.	"	50
Pottinger, Capt. H., Collector.	100	50
2d donation	100	"
Pouget, Lieut. 1 | 7th N. I.	25	"
Powell, Assistant Surgeon S.	30	"
* *Prinsep, G. A. Esq*		50
Prinsep, Mrs.		25
Purnell, Assistant Surgeon W. S.	"	30
Purnell, Mrs.	"	20
R.		
Rabin, Lieut.	30	"
Rankin, Lieut. 1 | 7th N. I.	50	"
Riddoch, Captain Thomas.	50	"
Reel, Mrs.	45	"
Reid, J. R. Esq.	100	50
Reid, L. R. Esq	50	50
Richards, Lieut. J.	50	50
2nd donation.	50	"
Richards, Lieut. J. J. Engineers.	35	"

Riddell,

	Ben. A.	Sub.
R.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Riddell, Mrs.	100	50
Riddell, Lieut. A N.	30	"
Rigby, Capt. 2 | 5th N. I.	50	"
Robertson, H. Esq.	200	"
Robertson, Capt. R.	50	"
Robertson, H. D. Capt.	200	100
* Robertson, Major.	"	50
Robertson, Mrs. A.	200	50
Robertson, W. D. Lieut.	90	"
Robinson, Rev. Thomas.	"	100
Roome, Lieut. Col. H.	100	"
Roome, Capt. F. 1 | 10th N. I.	100	"
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Romer, J. Esq.	200	50
Romer, Mrs.	100	50
Rowan Capt. 67th Foot.	8	"
Russell, Capt. L., Artillery.	100	"
R.	"	50
S.		
Sale, G. Major.	50	"
Sandwith, J. Esq.	100	"
Sangster, Lieut. G. 2 | 9th N. I.	50	"
Sealy, Lieut. Col. B. W. D. 2 | 2d N. I.	"	50
Sealy, Mrs. Col.	"	50
Sealy Capt., Marine.	50	"
Shaw, J. A. Esq.	"	30
Sheriff, Capt. B. E. R.	50	"
Shotton, William Esq.	150	50
* *Shotton, Mrs.*	50	50
Shuldham, Lieut. Col.	100	50
* Shuldham, Mrs.	100	50
Simson, J. B. Esq.	100	50
Simpson, Lieut. 1 | 9th N, I.	50	"
Sindry, James Esq.	"	50
Smith, Major General Sir Lionel K. C. B.	400	100
Smith, Lady.	"	100
Smith, Mrs.	10	"
Smith, John Esq.	200	100
Smith, Lieut. 2 | 5th N. I.	30	"
Snodgrass, Capt. J.	50	30
Snodgrass, Mrs.	50	"
Snow, J. R. Esq.	"	150
Sparrow, J. J. Esq.	100	50
Sparrow, Mrs.	"	50
Spiller, William Capt.	45	30
Spratt, Lieut. 2 | 2d N. I.	100	"

Sproule,

	Ben.	A. Sub.
S.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Sproule, Samuel Esq.	"	50
Stanley, Major W. H.	"	50
2d donation.	100	"
Stannus, Major E. G.	100	50
Stevenson, Capt., Artillery.	"	25
Stevenson, Mrs.	"	25
Stewart, J. Esq.	200	"
2nd donation.	105	"
Stewart, Mrs. J	100	"
Strachan, Surgeon John.	30	25
2nd donation.	50	"
Strover, Major S. R.	50	25
Strover, Mrs.	"	25
Stubbs, William Esq.	100	"
Sutherland, J. Esq.	200	50
Sutherland Lieut. John.	100	50
2nd donation.	100	
Sykes Capt. W. H. 1 | 9th N. I.	"	50
T.		
Tate, Lieut. Engineers.	50	"
Taylor, Mrs.	15	"
Taylor, Major J. H.	12	"
Thew, Capt.	100	50
2nd donation.	50	"
Thomas, Revd, W.	100	"
Thurnbam, Lieut, W. G. 1 | 7th N. I.	"	20
Todd, Assistant Surgeon G.	50	"
Tovey, Major J. S. H.	100	"
2nd donation.	100	"
Tomkyns, Lieut. G. 1 | 7th N. I.	"	100
Towsey, Capt. B. E.	"	30
Tucker, Mrs. Major.	"	50
W.		
Warden, F. Esq.	400	100
* Warden, Mrs.	"	100
2nd donation.	150	"
West, Sir Edward Knt.	"	100
* *West Lady.*	"	100
Wallace, R. Esq.	50	"
2nd donation.	50	"
3rd donation.	50	"
Warburton, Lieut. 67th Foot.	10	"

Warden,

	Ben A.	Subs
	Rs.	Rs.
W.		
Warden, T. Esq.	200	100
Warren, Lieut. Col. H. M's. 47th Regt.	40	"
Wathen W. H. Esq.	50	25
Webster, Lieut. 67th Foot.	8	"
* Wedderburn, J. Esq.	100	100
* Wedderburn, Mrs.	"	50
Whish, Lieut. Col. R. M. Art.	100	"
2nd donation.	100	"
3 d donation.	100	"
White, Capt. Art.	"	30
* Willis, Major.	"	50
Willis, Mrs. Major.	"	50
Williams Maj. M.	50	"
2nd donation.	75	"
Williams, Mrs. Maj. M.	50	"
Willock, Capt. E., Art.	100	70
Willoughby, Mrs.	"	50
Wilson, Maj. Gen.	200	50
2nd donation.	100	"
Wilson, Mrs Gen.	"	25
Wilson, Misses.	"	25
Wilson, Lieut. Col. 2d Light Cav.	100	50
Wilson, Lieut. P, P. 2d Light Cav.	"	50
Wilson, Capt. G. J. 2 | 12th N. I.	50	"
Woodhouse, R Esq.	10	"
Woodhouse, Mrs. R.	100	50
Wooler, Mr. Henry.	100	50
2d donation.	58	"
Y.		
* Young, Revd. David.	"	100

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of "The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay", formed in Bombay in the year 1815, *the sum of Rupees————to be paid out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real; which said sum of————I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society; and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.*

THE

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

THE EDUCATION

OF THE POOR

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF

BOMBAY:

WITH A

LIST OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Instituted January 29th 1815.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

AT THE COURIER PRESS.

1824.

A

SERMON,

PREACHED IN

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH BOMBAY,

ON

SUNDAY, MARCH XIV. MDCCCXXIV.

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF

THE SOCIETY

FOR THE

Education of the Poor.

BY THE

REV. DAVID YOUNG, M. A.

CHAPLAIN OF MATOONGA.

BOMBAY,

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,

AT THE COURIER PRESS.

1824.

ANNUAL MEETING,

APRIL 7TH 1824.

RESOLVED.—*That the thanks of the Society be given to the* REV. DAVID YOUNG *for the very appropriate Sermon preached by him on Sunday March 14th for the benefit of this Institution; and that he be requested to allow it to be printed, in order that it may be circulated with the Annual Report.*

T. CARR,

Secretary.

A

SERMON,

&c.

St. John xv. 12.

"*This is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you.*"

Although we had no other text in Scripture in which the love of our neighbour was enjoined, this would be sufficient of itself to shew the high rank which this duty holds among Christians. Our Saviour had been speaking to his disciples, under the figure of a vine and its branches, of that union which was to be preserved between him and his followers in all future time; without which, he tells them, they could do nothing; but with which, they might ask whatever they would, and it should be done unto them. This unity, which he represents as being so necessary to their well being, he compares to that which subsists between himself and the Father; and he tells them it is to be preserved by the same means. "If ye keep

my

my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love."* And the commandment which he immediately delivers, is that which I have taken for my text, "that ye love one another as I have loved you."

But this is not the only place in the New Testament, in which the love of our neighbour is spoken of as a duty of peculiar dignity and importance. It is repeatedly urged, both by our Lord himself and by his Apostles, in all the variety of language, and by every different similitude, which the nature of the Scriptures admits of. It is delivered as a rule of life so peculiarly designed for the government of Christians, as to be entitled to the appellation of a *new commandment.* It is made the sign by which all men shall know whose disciples they are. And it is even made a test of the sincerity of their profession of the highest duty of Religion,—even the love which they owe to God himself.

Now a commandment thus promulgated cannot but be considered, by all who acknowledge themselves

* John XV. 10.

themselves the servants of Christ, who desire to live in obedience to his laws, and expect salvation through his atoning sacrifice, as one which they must receive as the guide and principle of their whole conduct. It does not admit of being once done, and immediately dismissed from their minds. Its comprehensiveness is no less remarkably indicated in Scripture than its necessity; and for proof of this, I need refer you to no other words than those of our Lord in the text. The love of one another which is required of us, is there compared to that love which Christ has shewn to us, higher than which it is obviously impossible to state it. Mutual love and charity to one another, is not only established to be the test of Christians continuing faithful to their Master, but it is declared to be incomplete, so long as it falls short of that love of his of which they are the objects; by which we are forced to acknowledge, that though we put forth all our strength, we can never go far enough;—though we do whatever we will, yet it far exceeds the utmost we can arrive at; for never, while human frailty is striving to imitate the divine perfections, can

we be said to have performed the commandment we have received.

But incapable as we are of coming up to the measure of excellence which is held out to us, something, surely, it is in our power to do. Because we cannot do all that we ought, we are not, therefore, at liberty to be content with doing nothing. It is not to those who commence no exertion because they despair of being able to arrive at perfection, that the riches of God's mercy are promised; but to those who, in the midst of their best endeavours, still feel and acknowledge themselves to be unprofitable servants, and place their reliance, not on their own imperfect performance of their duty, but on God's mercy in pardoning their deficiencies,—not their own righteousness, but his forgiveness of their unrighteousness. Although then we can never arrive at the full performance of the command of our Lord to love one another and to do good, thus emphatically delivered and enforced, it concerns us deeply to have such a right idea of the meaning of the injunction, as will enable us, when impelled by the motives which a true reception of the Christian doctrines implants;

implants, at all events to enter upon the task, and give us such a view of our duty as will guide us into the path which we ought to pursue.

Now the plain and obvious interpretation of the commandment is evidently that which makes it our duty, not only to rejoice in the welfare of our neighbour and to abstain from doing any thing to injure him, but to exert our utmost powers in promoting his happiness,—to use our best faculties in discovering how we can add any thing to the real interest of our fellow-men, and to pursue this to the sacrifice of our personal advantage or convenience. Something it evidently requires of us to relinquish of our own for the sake of our neighbour, whenever the sacrifice would be really beneficial; and more whenever more would be serviceable; even until, in extreme cases, we were put to the same proof of our sincerity which was imposed on the young man in the Gospel who had great possessions, that he should sell all, and go and follow Christ.*

So far it is sufficiently easy to interpret the commandment which is before us; but the difficulty

* Matt. XIX. 21.

ficulty is in the application of the rule to practice. So complicated is the system of human affairs; so knit together are the events which make up the history of man, that it requires, in many cases, the greatest care and circumspection to unravel them, and to discern what is for the real good of society. When conduct is under consideration, which is good or bad according as it affects the condition of our fellow creatures, it is not the immediate consequences only which are to be had in view, but those also which are remote; and the decision must be upon the aggregate of the whole effects, when the springs which are put in motion have ceased to operate. It is manifest that in pursuing these inquiries there are many difficulties which we have to encounter; and it would seem, that a field of inquiry is sometimes laid open far too wide for the generality of men to travel, and questions on some occasions started, such that, if we were to restrain ourselves until they were set at rest, it would be impossible for active exertion ever to commence. But it will be well, if by these difficulties we are only led away from habits of weak and indiscriminate compliance: the other extreme

treme is no less carefully to be guarded against,—that namely, of remaining satisfied, that however great the evil be, it is in vain for us to endeavour to remove it; and thus allowing our benevolent dispositions to evaporate in vain professions.

Surely to relieve men from such despondency as this, and to rouse them to some vigorous exertion, it should be sufficient to bid them open their eyes to the circumstances of man in the various conditions in which he exists in the world. From infancy to maturity,—from barbarisim to refinement,—from the degradation of idolatry, and slavery to sin, to a knowledge of the true God, and the enjoyment of the liberty wherewith Christ has made men free;—are all these changes effected independently of man's exertion and forethought? Rather which step in the progress of any of them, and what shade of difference may not be traced to the immediate operation of human agency? The blessings which, in any state of existence, or over any portion, mankind enjoy, are by God's donation. Be they natural or be they supernatural; be they temporal, or be they spiritual; they come down from the giver

of

of all good; who sendeth "rain and fruitful seasons;" who reveal th the knowledge of himself and of the salvation which he has established in his Son. But in the whole compass of these operations, where shall we find one, in which He does not make use of the free agency of men? Away then with despondency, which is either the child or the parent of indolence. The field of exertion is wide; the means of doing good are in our hands. We can, it is true, do nothing without God's blessing.—But He will bless our honest labours.—It is his pleasure to work through the willing agency of his rational creatures. In their elevation from the state of abject poverty, when the species exists like a weed upon the earth; in the introduction of the arts of life, giving room for the spread of knowledge, by relieving the offspring of Adam from the rigour of the curse which his transgression brought upon the ground; in the dissemination even of the truths of Religion, God is pleased to allow man to be the worker of his own destiny, to himself and to his brethren. Yet He is Lord over all, beholding and sustaining all things! And in the end, we may rest

satisfied,

satisfied, The Judge of all the earth will do what is right.

It requires, I think, but this transient glance at the methods of providence in dispensing to mankind the choicest blessings whether temporal or spiritual, in order to dispel the apprehension of its being in our power to do but little for the benefit of our fellow creatures. To whichever side we direct our view, we perceive men receiving through the agency of each other, or by means of the institutions which their fathers have left behind them, every thing that elevates the present condition, or gives hope and assurance in what relates to the future. It is among these great things that the effects must be classed of whatever you institute for the benefit of mankind. You cannot turn to the right or to the left, without working to many of your brethren, perhaps among those who are yet unborn, important consequences of good or of evil.

Is this then the case, and shall we consider our almsgiving, or our charitable exertions of whatever sort, a field in which we are at liberty to be diligent or remiss, as may suit our

other

other occupations, or accord with our disposition to carelessness or inquiry, to parsimony or profusion? Rather let us recognise the full weight of our responsibility. Let us bear in mind how much it behoves us, when such great consequences are at stake, to make the best use of our faculties, in order to discover the tendency of what we are about: and to withhold from the importunity of the idle, the dissolute, and the wasteful, only that we may give to the meek, and the unfortunate, and maintain, with a liberal and ungrudging hand, those institutions, which are blessed to be the means of spreading industry, virtue, and sound religion among the people.

In the discharge of the duties of active charity, the obligations of each individual lie, in the first instance, among those who are within his own neighbourhood, and relate to the good which he has it in his power to do, by seeking to promote the best interests of those who have immediate dependance on himself. It is within this range that every discreet Christian will recognise the scene of his most influential services. And if a man be not kind to his own household,

and

and prudent where the effect of his conduct must act with every advantage, we may expect but little from his engaging in schemes of more remote and general usefulness. But although this is acknowledged to be the beginning of Charity, it is certain that it is far from making up its perfect character, as it is required by the necessities of men on the one hand, and their powers on the other. The obligations of an individual are commensurate with his opportunities; whatever good it is possible for any one person to accomplish, that he recognises as his duty to perform; but whatever beyond this is practicable to the community, to that farther extent is it bound, by the responsibility of all its members. The questions to be considered with respect to things that are beyond the means of private benevolence, dispensing its bounty by application to each individual case, are, If not by myself, can I do it in conjunction with others? Can I, in any way, assist in this work, which it seems I cannot by my own single means accomplish?

On ground of argument like this stand those public works of beneficence, of which the Charity of our own country has reared so many. In the

the zeal with which these Institutions are projected, and the liberal munificence with which they are carried on is displayed the energy of a religious and a wealthy nation. Let each of them for itself bear the scrutiny which the coolest reason would impose; and on being approved, let each be cherished as one of the means by which we are permitted to interfere in the well-being of our fellowmen. Our business, however, at present, is with one specific mode of doing good, and one individual Institution; whose pretensions no one need be afraid to hold up to the severest scrutiny; whose claims, I am confident, are most strongly felt by those who are most careful and judicious in their enquiry.

The work for which you are united in a Society for the Education of the Poor, is one of such undisputed importance, that I feel that, although before you I may praise it, I cannot argue in its defence. A time has been when some such argument would have been necessary. But now we look back on the agitation of a question, whether it be good or otherwise for a people that the poor shall be educated, as we do on the darkness of an ignorant age, or the delusions of a

corrupted

corrupted and enslaving Religion. We bless God, that we are free to perceive that what we feel to be our own safeguard will not to others be a snare; that what keeps ourselves upright, and bears us forward, with what steadiness we walk in the path of duty to God and to our neighbour, will not prove a stumbling block to others, even although they be poorer than ourselves, and act a lower part in the scene of this world's ambition.

On this point we have now happily no argument to maintain. Those who would oppose us are gone in the generations that are past; or, at all events, they are not to be found, in congregations of Englishmen and of Protestants. Neither can it be necessary that I should dwell long on the topic of praise, in order to magnify the importance of a blessing, which I am persuaded each of you for himself is prepared to exalt above all other gifts of which man can be made the dispenser to his fellows. Of the things which yourselves possess, beyond the mere necessaries of life, what is it, I would ask each of you, that you value most highly? What is it that you feel to elevate you most above the lower

things

things of the creation, or what is vicious and degraded in humanity? Is it not the cultivation of your minds,—the exercise of your moral and intellectual faculties? What would any of you take in exchange for the blessings to which this single advantage has opened the way? Would any of you take riches to any amount? Would you take power or pleasure, (such gross pleasure as could then be enjoyed,) and would you, for them, relinquish the reach of thought which is now within your power, the knowledge of the things of time and of eternity which is open to you; willingly sinking down to walk among a race of men, whose inferiority you cannot help perceiving;—whose manners you are shocked at; whose ignorance of the laws of God you deplore? Surely every one, upon these reflections, is ready to exclaim, let me engage in such a work as this! Let me do what lies in my power to spread among my fellow creatures blessings which I value so highly, and to guard as many as possible from calamities which I should dread beyond all others to light upon myself.

The feelings which urge us on to the work are some of the strongest that compassion can give

rise to. It is for children born to the same usages in domestic life with ourselves, the subjects of the same Government, heirs to the same faith in Christ ;—it is for these that we are called on to preserve them from the miseries of moral and religious ignorance ;—and we feel as if the welfare of our own kindred was concerned. Shall these, who have so many ties to bind them to ourselves; whose happiness is our prosperity ;—whose shame is our reproach ;—in whose virtue, we as a people are strong ;—in whose degradation, we, as Christians, are made to blush ;—with whom, in name, and in fortune, we shall ever be united ; —shall these want for any thing, which their kinsmen in country and Religion can supply ?

Is it a phantom these feelings would urge us to pursue ? Is it a visionary state of society that we wish to establish ; some splendid, but unattainable improvement that we wish to introduce ? And shall we, in consequence, be met in the very outset, by some insurmountable difficulty, to teach us the futility of our plans, and to warn us against attempting to alter after our notions the constitution which God has established in the world ? There is no room for such apprehensions ; it is not a

new

new thing that you are attempting; nor is it to subvert, but to carry on the order of Providence that you are associated. It is to rescue from misery and ruin a portion of your own society, and to preserve what should become the salt of the earth from waste and destruction.

But that the undertaking approves itself as much to the most deliberate reason as it is recommended by the eager wish of doing good, will be best seen by taking a brief view of the particulars which it endeavours to accomplish. Let us consider, then, in order, the cases of those who receive the benefit of your Institution.

The first class may be taken to be those whose parents are deemed able to bear themselves the whole burden of their children's maintenance and education, and in this case you only present the means of their doing so. Without your exertions who will say, that, among Europeans in this country, the parent who was the best disposed to acquit himself, in all its parts, of the obligation which presses on him, could have the means of giving a sufficient education to his children? Thus far in its operations your Institution may be considered as making only an

advance

advance to the public, and no real expenditure, and, however questions of this sort may be disposed of, relating to the higher branches of learning and of science, I apprehend it can never be made a question whether or not a method of instruction should be prepared, and access to it laid open as widely as possible, for those who want only the elements of education. Of the mass of any people,—including those who can bear the expense of it themselves, as well as those who cannot,—it is clear that if means be not provided for their being educated in large bodies, they will not be educated at all. It is thus only that the work can be done with that economy which brings it within the means which are applicable to them;—and it is thus only that it admits of being superintended by the ingenious and the good.

To come, next, to the case of those for whose sake the Institution professes to incur a real expenditure. It does so, in the first instance, in the case of those children from whose parents it takes what it is judged their situation will admit of their paying; while it bears itself the charge of the remainder. With respect to these, your conduct is in pursuance of the deliberate resolution to suf-

fer

fer no Christian children to remain uninstructed in the first principles of morals and Religion. To do so you would deem unworthy of yourselves, and destructive of the society you belong to. You relieve the parent from nothing, which, without your interference, he would have the means of accomplishing for himself. If you did not step in to bear the additional burden, the pittance which he is able to contribute would be unavailing to procure any thing beyond the simple maintenance of the child. The work of education would be unthought of:—or, if ever so eagerly desired, it would be but the object of unavailing regret. These children are born and could be brought up without the assistance of charity; for your Institution does not offer itself to relieve the parent from the natural obligation of rearing the children which he has brought into the world;—but it is by your exertions that they are brought up as useful members of the Community instead of a burden to it.

But with respect to yet another class of the objects of your charity.—Your Establishment is also an asylum for the orphan and the deserted. And here, where you undertake the whole charge of

rearing

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rearing the children of your countrymen, your conduct, while it commends itself in the strongest manner to every feeling of humanity, will be found to be no less approved on the soundest principles of policy and the most severe maxims of economy. The greater part of these are objects of the purest charity for their parent's sake as well as their own. The case of premature death, while the Soldier or the Citizen is engaged in the active duties of his station, and in the midst of virtuous exertions to perform all the duties of a parent, is one which preeminently excites the compassion of men. To the children of such the pious and the charitable are every where ready to come forward to offer to become parents;—or their country adopts them as its own. Now that this class of orphans is more numerous here than in other countries is no fault of them or of their parents. Can they alter the nature of the climate, or render less hazardous the employments in which they are engaged? But if those who are received into your Establishment to be entirely provided for be not all of them children of virtuous parents whom premature death has removed from the guardianships of their families;—if a few be destitute children of the licentious and

the

the improvident ;—although their Parents may have neglected their duty, yours, I apprehend, will still be found to be the same. It would be in vain that in your situation you would nerve yourselves against the claims of such, in the hope that by this severity you would prevent the recurrence of the evil—you could reasonably look for no such effect, even if it were admitted at such a hazard to seek for it. These children would still be born :—the prospect of their shame and misery would have no effect in the circumstances of their birth:—a hapless offspring would still be produced to be neglected by the country of their fathers,—to die from want of proper sustenance,—or, receiving that only, to sink down into the mass of the people, lost to their country whose reproach they would speak by whatever token of alliance they bore to it, lost to civilization, of whose advantages they might have been made the sharers and the dispensers, and lost to the Christian Religion, whose faith by inheritance they might have claimed, but whose disciples false to their own principles and forgetful of their own true interest, had despised and abandoned them.

Finally

Finally, with respect to all these objects of your care, whatever be their particular circumstances of birth or of connection with your establishment, you have them not there for the sake of giving them any thing unsuitable to their station or useless to the community. You give them only that cultivation with religious principle, without which the mind of man is powerless of good and unsustained against evil. You dispense only such advantages as it behoves a rich and an enlightened community to diffuse through every ramification of its society; endeavouring to imitate in so doing the benignity of him who is kind even to the unthankful, who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." And what is the consequence you may look for? From the children whom you protect and bring up in the decencies which become the lowest of your kindred in country and Religion you may expect, instead of distrust of you and of the classes which are over them, to receive a return of gratitude and confidence. In place of a dependance on the arts of the cunning or the importunity

tunity of the discontented, you may look to establish a reliance on their own exertions in habits of industry and usefulness; you will teach them to know and respect their own situation in society, and will open to them a view of the means which industry presents of securing far greater advantages with honesty and self-respect than it is in the power of the best contrived arts of idle dependance to accomplish. For it is not an education merely formal and mechanical that you give them; you lay the foundation of moral and religious principle in a knowledge of man's real situation by nature and in *Christ*; you fit them for occupying useful stations in the community; you place them in such, and, by exposing them to feel immediately the first proofs of a moral government of the world, in the protection which virtue will generally meet with and the punishment from which vice is rarely exempt, you teach them the value of their own good conduct,—under the protection of the great God of all things, the Maker of both rich and poor, who will not withhold his blessing from the exertions of any who labour to be useful in their generation in whatever way their

strength

strength and talents may permit. Thus it will be seen that your labour in this your work of Charity is not spent upon the sand. The effect which is produced is good to those who receive it, and comes back with an abundant return upon yourselves and the community to which you belong; proving the perfect character of that Christian virtue which is twice blessed, in him that gives and him that takes, binding all classes together by the ties of reciprocal kindness, and affording to all the best ground for the full exercise of active virtue.

And here I am unwilling to pass by a view of the effect of your Institution, which, if I am right in my estimation of its importance, you will not grudge the time I shall occupy in noticing. In the situation in which we are placed in this country I apprehend it has been felt by most of you, that we labour under a great disadvantage in being deprived of part of the field which is necessary for the complete developement of the moral feelings. Removed as we are from our native land, where we could never have forgotten the essential claims of brotherhood which the meanest of our countrymen present, where above all we could

could never have lost sight of the bonds by which we are united as part of the same family of Christ, we are deprived of the means of cultivating those moral sympathies which ought to connect us with the lowest classes of mankind; we feel ourselves interested only for persons in our own station; or, if we look abroad on the great mass with which we are connected by position only and never by association, it is with views so vague and feelings so general, as to exhibit rather a good will to the amelioration of all men than the love and compassion of a Christian to his neighbour. This evil your Institution is calculated in some measure to alleviate. It will not indeed fill up the deficiency; because let us cherish it as much as we may it will only cover specks in a wide track of religious and moral barrenness. But we have here some objects at least on which we may exercise an active virtue of much importance in our discipline. Here we may preserve at least those of the offspring of our countrymen who might otherwise be lost to us, to our country, and to our Religion. We may preserve them to ourselves by placing them in situations, in our families and in our employments, in which they

come

come in continual contact with us and with our associates ; and by so doing we preserve them also to our country ; we keep them united to the parent stock in such a manner as to give it strength and consistency, instead of engendering weakness and reproach. And it is to be hoped we preserve them to the Christian Religion not in form only and in name, but by instilling those essential principles of the faith which will make them Christians in conduct as well as profession,—which, while they are knit in common feelings and interest to the visible family of which all their countrymen are members, will preserve them individually securely attached to the mystical body—the true vine, in which whosoever abideth shall bring forth fruit unto life everlasting.

What need I say more ? I trust it will now appear, that when, with a view to ask you alms, the claims of the Society for the Education of the Poor are brought before you, it is the cause of sound policy that is argued, the cause of real humanity that is advocated, and the cause of pure Religion that is preached. If then there be any one who has reason to regret that in the

ordinary

ordinary exercise of almsgiving he is liable to imposition and disappointment, let him receive with thankfulness the opportunity which is now afforded of gratifying his wish of doing good and obeying the injunctions of Religion. Into this channel we may direct the bounty of such without fear of misleading them: here all may give way to the natural feeling of their heart, chastened and elevated into the Christian grace of Charity, and rejoice that they have found at least one opportunity of knowing the superior blessedness of giving.

And at this time especially I am persuaded that every one will be disposed to pour in his offering ungrudgingly as God has blessed him with the means. It is not for the bare necessaries of the annual expenditure that your bounty should now be solicited. You are aware that a work is about to be commenced which is deemed necessary to preserve your Institution in its present degree of usefulness, and is desirable in order to admit of that extension which the wants of an increasing population already call for. While you are engaged in training the minds of the children whom you protect, you will

will not think it right to allow them to remain in a place where the vigour of their bodies may be crampted, and this and the other evils of a crowded and unwholesome situation I trust you will judge will be well remedied by the erection of a building of your own, such as will afford the room which you are at present in want of, and will be calculated to give permanency, and its fit degree of respectability to an Institution, the necessity and the importance of which may be expected to continue as long as a Christian people shall bear rule and dispense civilization in the country. Approving of the usefulness of the Institution as it has been hitherto conducted, you will take delight in fixing it in this flourishing Capital with means of an increase of its powers; you will desire to leave it to those who shall come after you a monument of the public spirit of its founders and an incitement to them to imitate and excel in such works of well doing. You will think, finally, of shewing to the natives of this country what the Charity of a Christian people will accomplish, and what are the works of almsgiving which they deem worthy to engage in.

To your care now I commend this cause, knowing

knowing that I speak to those who are the patrons, the benefactors, the founders of the Charity, and trusting that you will retain the feelings and conviction by which you have hitherto been actuated,—that you will not desert the object of your former kindness,—that you will still be its nursing-fathers and its nursing-mothers, and will now cherish more fondly than ever this work, which Experience joins with Reason and Religion in approving.

Shreecrustua Jagonnathjee Prabhoo, Printer.

PRESIDENT,

THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PATRON,

The Right REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD WEST KNT, *Chief Justice,*
Lieut. Gen. THE HON'BLE SIR C. COLVILLE, G. C. B.
F. WARDEN, Esq.
R. T. GOODWIN, Esq.
} *Members of Council.*
The Hon'ble SIR C. H. CHAMBERS KNT. *Puisne Judge.*
HENRY MERITON, Esq. *Superintendent of Marine.*

VICE PATRON,

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Ex-officio.
- Archdeacon Barnes, V. P.
- All Clergymen;
- Adjutant General,
- Brigade Maj. H. M's. Troops.
- Senior Officer H. M's Regts.

Until 1825.
- Mr. Wedderburn,
- Mr. Newnham,
- Dr. Philipps,
- Dr. Mardon,
- Mr. Norris,
- Mr. Prinsep.

Until 1826.
- Lieut. Col. Shuldham,
- Dr. Ogilvy,
- Major Bellassis,
- Mr. Fair,
- Mr. Hadow,
- Mr. Norton.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Lady West, PATRONESS.
Mrs. Warden,
Lady Chambers,
Mrs. Prendergast,
Mrs. Grant,
Mrs. Leighton;
Mrs. Kemball,
Mrs. Shuldham,
Mrs. Malcolm,
Mrs. Dickenson,
Mrs. Ogilvy,
Mrs. Burrowes,
Mrs. Wedderburn,
Mrs. Carr,
Mrs. Prinsep,
Mrs. Black,
Mrs. Nicol,
Mrs. Farish.

Treasurers.....Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Secretary.....Revd. T. Carr,
Surgeon.....Mr. Brydon,
Collector,.....Mr. J. Morgan.

BOMBAY CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

Superintendent.....Revd. H. Davies, Senior Chaplain.
Master of the Boys' School....Mr. John Morgan.
Matron——*Do.*——*Do*.....Mrs. Morgan.
Mistress of the Girls' School..Mrs. Wilson.

N. B. The Managing Committee, consisting of the Directors with the Archdeacon as Chairman, meet *regularly* the first Saturday in every month at the Vestry Room, at eleven o'clock.

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of the Patroness and Directresses, meet *regularly* the first Friday in every month at the Girls' School, at eleven o'clock.

All applications for the admission of Children should be made through the Secretary; for the Boys, to the Managing Committee; and for the Girls, to the Ladies' Committee.

The *annual meeting* is held on the second Monday in February,

A *sermon* is annually preached before the Society at St. Thomas's Church, on the second Sunday in Lent.

Subscriptions are due on 1st January; and will be received by the Collector at the Boys' Central School.

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Bombay Education Society was instituted in 1815; and has for its principal object the training up the children of Europeans in the principles of Christianity, and teaching them such knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful members of the community. Soon after its institution it became united with an old school, latterly maintained by Government; and in 1818 the Hon'ble Court of Directors extended their patronage to the Society by some additional payment to this new institution; but the Society chiefly depends for its support on the voluntary contributions of individuals.

Within the Fort of Bombay, the Society maintains two Central Schools; one for boys, and the other for girls, in which 267 children are now being educated; the larger portion of whom are boarded, clothed, and fed at the expense of the institution. For the boys' school a most highly respectable master and matron were obtained from the National Society in London, and through their means the excellent national system has been completely introduced. Into these Central Schools the Society has also engaged to receive the children of soldiers, contributing to the institution according to a fixed scale, on their death or removal to Europe.

The designs of the Society are not confined to the Presidency, but are extended to Outstations as far as their means will permit.—Three district schools have been instituted at Surat, Broach, and Tannah, under the superintendence of the several Chaplains, in each of which there are about 30 day scholars; and the Society has also afforded valuable assistance to Regimental Schools in the training of masters, and in the supplying of books.

To enable the Society to carry on these several benevolent purposes, the contributions of the public are earnestly solicited. Whilst the Society affords an asylum to the poor offspring of Europeans, and trains them up in attachment to the civil and religious institutions of their country, it also promotes the moral and intellectual improvement of the population at large, by the admission of Natives into its Schools, and diffuses among them the knowledge of European science and literature, with instruction in the principles of good morals.

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The following Directors went out by rotation at the Annual Meeting 1824.

Mr. Farish, | Mr. J. Forbes,
Mr. Noton, | Captain Black.
Major Willis,

REPORT

REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

APRIL 1824.

THE Managing Committee, in making the Report of their proceedings during the ninth year since the formation of the Education Society, trust that they will be able to shew that the Institution continues to be increasingly useful to the Community. The number of children under their care is greater than at any former period; and the benefits of the Education obtained in the Schools begin to be more generally apparent.

1. The two Central Schools, which form the most

most important and most prominent part of the Institution, continue to present some increase in the number of scholars; and the improvement in the various classes is satisfactory.

The number in the Boys' School is 210, of whom 100 are whole Boarders, and the rest are Day Scholars; 23 whole Boarders have been admitted during the year, 11 put out apprentice, 6 taken out by Parents or Friends, 12 deceased, and 1 expelled.

The National System continues to be strictly observed in the arrangement of the classes, and in the method of instruction; and its superior advantages are very evident in the steady progress made by the whole School, and the intelligence observable in those boys who have gone regularly through it.—The leading points in the National System of Education, are—1st. that no lesson be imposed but such as is short and easy,—2d. that every lesson be learnt accurately and perfectly—3d. that every thing which is learnt be understood before another knowledge be imparted,—and 4th. that the elementary truths of our Religion be combined with education, and nothing taught but what is calculated

to make good Christians, faithful subjects, and useful members of society. The method of education rests on the simple principle of *tuition by the scholars themselves,* under the superintendence of a single master; by this method, time and expense are saved, instruction rendered easy and pleasant, and attention and industry excited. The questioning which attends every lesson is also a remarkable and useful point in this admirable system; for in consequence of it, it is almost impossible for the scholars to learn any thing superficially; the teachers being selected from the higher classes, the knowledge acquired in the lower classes is constantly kept up in their minds, and by explaining the lessons to others, and having to keep their classes in attention, a thoughtfulness and sobriety are habitually practised, from which, and from the religious instruction which makes so prominent a part of the education, the most beneficial effects to themselves, and to society may be expected under the Divine blessing.

The boys continue to be in great request in various departments under Government, where several, who have been trained up in the Institution,

Institution, are now employed with credit and satisfaction. The Committee have great pleasure in stating that, in addition to the opening made by Government for the employment of the boys of the Central School in some situations in the Medical Department, as reported in a former year, a plan has been formed in the Chief Engineer's Office, by the direction and with the sanction of the Governor in Council, for the instruction and subsequent employment of a limited number of boys under Officers in the Engineer and Surveying departments.

Some difficulty was experienced in finding board and lodging for such of the boys employed in the Engineer's Office, as were either orphans or had no connections and friends at the Presidency; the Committee therefore determined to permit boys to continue to live in the School House, a sum being paid to the Society for their maintenance. The applications for apprentices have been numerous, some of which the Committee have felt it necessary to decline; partly, thinking it desirable, on account of the boys themselves, that they should remain in the School until they were older, and had

had made further advancement in their learning, and partly, because their removal would in some cases seriously affect the School, from a great difficulty in immediately supplying their places as Teachers. The boys by remaining some little time longer will be better qualified for any situation; and they will have attained an age at which they will be more likely to have formed correct and steady habits, to have gained in some degree the management of themselves, and be the more able to withstand the temptations to which they may be exposed. It will readily be admitted that no time will have been lost by their detention in the School, when it is stated that only one of the boys now in the Institution is above 15 years of age, and only 8 have reached their 13th year; besides, it is but reasonable that they who are entirely indebted for their education to the Institution should render it some service, when they are in some measure capable of doing so by assisting in the education of their Juniors.

Since the heavy loss the Society sustained in the death of Mrs. Cooper, no matron has been regularly appointed. Mrs. Morgan

has

has occasionally discharged the duties of that office with the assistance of two European Women; aud the Committee, having reason to be well satisfied with her conduct, have now permanently sanctioned this arrangement, and made Mrs. Morgan matron of the Boys' School.

In the Girls' School there are 57 Girls: during the year 22 have been admitted, 8 have gone into service, 6 have been taken out by their Parents, 1 married, and 4 deceased.

The Girls under the vigilant superintendence of the Directresses continue to be instructed in Reading, Writing, and Needle-Work in which they make improvement. Every Year's additional experience convinces the Ladies' Committee of the importance of the Girls coming to the School at a very early age; and of their Parents engaging to leave them altogether in the School; as it is generally found, after a temporary absence of any of the Children with their friends in this country, that they have learned some bad habit which is injurious to their morals. The Ladies, also, having good reason to be anxious that the Parents or Guardians of Girls should engage to let their children

dren remain in the School until they attain their fifteenth year, have resolved that Parents and Guardians of Girls shall sign at their admission an agreement to that effect, and also that no Girl shall leave the School as an apprentice before she be at least 12 years old and can read in the Bible.

Since the commencement of the female branch of the Institution, 31 Girls have been apprenticed out as servants, or otherwise placed in situations to obtain an honest livelihood; and it will be gratifying to every friend of the Society to learn that at present, with very few exceptions, these girls, as has already been remarked of the boys, are conducting themselves in a manner highly creditable to their Education and satisfactory to their Employers. The Lessons of good conduct which they are taught, while under restraint, are not forgotten when that restraint is taken off. Several Females bred up in the school are now married, and managing their families and household in a respectable manner; and those who remain in service are generally found useful and trust worthy by the Ladies with whom they live.

The

The Library has lately received a considerable addition, by a number of books selected, at the request of the Committee, by a friend in London, on her return to India, and it is gratifying to observe that the privilege of taking out books is valued by those boys who are able to read easily; upon an average from 12 to 18 volumes are in constant use, and taken out by the Children of their own accord.

The Committee have been encouraged by this circumstance to determine that the privilege may be extended, in some cases, and with certain restrictions, to boys, even after they have left the School; and farther it has been resolved, that on a boy's leaving the School, with the Committee's assent, and entering into employment, an expression of the approbation of the Committee be written in the Bible and Prayer Book presented to him, when his conduct in the School shall have been deserving, intimating as the case may be; "In approbation of great diligence and attention and general good conduct," or simply, "In approbation of general good conduct."

The Committee regret to state that during the last year both the Central Schools have suffered

fered severely from sickness; the measles spread to such a degree in them that it was deemed necessary, early in the year, to engage a separate house to be occupied as an Hospital. At one time there were upwards of sixty children in this establishment; at the same time a great number were afflicted with ophthalmia; but happily during the latter part of the year, the schools have been free from these diseases, and are now in as healthy a state as at any former period. The Committee take this opportunity to express their obligations to Messrs Hathway, Riach, Richmond and Brydon, who have paid the greatest attention to the children afflicted with sickness.

The Committee feel much pleasure in again bearing testimony to the correct conduct of those who have the immediate charge of the establishments. The zeal, activity and attention of Mr. Morgan in conducting the Schools deserve much praise: and also as the Collector of the Society he has shewn great probity and intelligence in the management of the accounts. The Ladies feel equally satisfied with the attention and diligence shewn by Mrs. Wilson in the Girls' school. The sickness which prevailed in both

Schools.

Schools, has called for more than usual exertion and care from the Master and Mistress, and European attendants; and it has afforded the managing and Ladies' Committees much gratification to observe, that the most kind and prompt attention was constantly given to the little sufferers.

2. DISTRICT & REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Besides these two schools at the Presidency, in which the Society receives and maintains the offspring of Europeans, it is anxious to promote throughout the limits of the Government the benefits of Christian Education, as far as its own means and the circumstances of the country will permit.

The Surat school has frequently suffered from the changing of its Master, a circumstance to which the schools at Outstations are particularly liable. At present, there are in it 41 Scholars, of whom 15 are Christians, 11 Parsees, 10 Hindoos and 5 Mussulmans.

The Rev. Mr. Jeffreys writes, that the school "has been in a state of progressive improvement "since the present Master has taken charge of "it, and by his great attention the number in "the school has been almost doubled. The former

" mer Master seldom raised more than 10 Ru-
" pees from the boys, his salary of 20 Rupees
" being otherwise made up to him, whereas the
" present Master raises from 20 to 23 by his
" own industry, and has declined receiving any
" thing from the Chaplain. The School is evi-
" dently improving very fast, and up to the pre-
" sent time Mr. Jeffreys has great reason to be
" satisfied with the Master; he was formerly one
" of the Teachers in H. M. 65th Regiment.

The school of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery at Matoonga has been, since the appointment of the present Master, in a progressive state of improvement. A Girls' School has also been established, which, under the assiduous superintendence of a Lady of the place, cannot fail of being of essential service to the families belonging to the Corps.

The Tannah school has fallen off considerably in number, in consequence of the removal of some of the troops who were formerly stationed there. At present it contains no more than 10 pupils. The Rev. D. Young reports that there would be difficulty in procuring at the place a person better qualified as an elementary teacher

teacher than the present Master, and gives it as his opinion that the children are in a fair state of proficiency. With respect to the expence of this school, the Master, saying that he finds himself unable to procure any fees from the children's parents, it will rest with the Society or the Managing Committee to determine whether or not the present mode, and rate of payment to the Master should continue.

At all the chief Military Stations, Schools are formed in the European Regiments on the system of Dr. Bell, according to the General Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and in these both the men and children who attend, are reported to be making satisfactory progress. Including the four King's Regts., the European Regt., the Artillery and Horse Artillery, there are eight Military Schools, in which the numbers are considerably increased during the last year; and there are now in them 134 Girls, 175 boys and 455 men, in all 764 persons receiving instruction. In many of the schools, rewards and prizes are distributed at the half yearly examinations; and the children are encouraged to learn some useful trades, and habits of industrious employment.

3. *The Funds.* The Institution continues to receive the cordial support of Government, and of the European Society under this Presidency. The total receipts for the year 1823 are 36,324 Rupees, and the total disbursements during the same period 29,426 Rupees; of these receipts, 12,675 Rupees have been the voluntary benefactions and subscriptions of Individual Members. The assistance rendered by the Government, which, besides paying the rent of the Girls' school and subscribing Rupees 300 per month, pays the Society Rs. 5 for every legitimate child of a Soldier in the service when placed in the school, must be mentioned with respect and gratitude. The subscriptions received from soldiers, under the head of the Military Asylum, amount to Rs. 3,226 during the year, and the benefits which may be obtained by the soldier for his child, by a very small subscription, now begin to be felt. It is to be remembered that, by the association with this Military asylum, every orphan of a subscriber has a claim upon the Society for its support and education, besides that every subscriber, *during his life,* is enabled to place the child in the school, at a rate inferior to that which is paid by other individuals. Upon

Upon the rates mentioned in the last report as the utmost which could be demanded from *subscribers* to the Military Asylum in addition to their subscription, viz. not more than Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ from a Private, nor more than Rupees 5 from a Serjeant; the Committee wish it to be understood that this distinction has reference to *pay* rather than to *rank*; for many soldiers, tho' only in the rank of Privates, receive in different offices and employments pay and allowances nearly equal to the pay of Serjeants; and it would therefore evidently be unreasonable to demand of such individuals according to the lower rate, while a Serjeant, receiving the same amount and having the same family, should pay according to the higher. The Committee feel it necessary to mention this interpretation of their Regulation, as that by which they will be guided on the admission of the children of subscribers, who may be below the rank and yet receive pay and allowances equal to those of Serjeants.

The Committee think it right to bring to the notice of the subscribers a statement of the proportion in which the funds of the Society are expended for the benefit of the pupils in the different

different articles of Education, Lodging, Maintenance and Clothing. It cannot have escaped general observation that the Institution is in a great measure an Hospital for the maintenance of indigent children, as well as a School for education; and it appears desirable to recall to the recollection of the subscribers the reasons which render such a disposition necessary.

To a certain extent an asylum for destitute orphans may be considered an indispensable part of the charitable provisions of any country: and the Committee are of opinion that it requires only to advert to the peculiar circumstances in which the European population is placed here, to perceive that it is necessary to provide lodging and maintenance for a much larger proportion of the children of the poor than would be sufficient at home. The far greater number of the children who are received into the Schools are the children of soldiers, so that even when the parents are alive and on the spot, a Barrack would be the only home that could be found for them. It is almost needless to remark that even this resource would only be available for a very small part of the whole number, the school being

filled

filled from all parts of the territories under the Presidency of Bombay. It may be proper, however, to advert to the fluctuating nature of the European population in this country, in every part of it and of every description, by which it is occasioned that the resources, by which orphan children and children whose parents are at a distance are frequently provided with homes in the families of relatives or well disposed neighbours, can hardly ever be relied on here. By all these circumstances it is occasioned, that almost the whole number of the children of European parents who receive the benefit of the Institution must be admitted as Boarders. And on this head it seems necessary to the Committee only to add, that while they feel themselves obliged to have recourse to this practice, it is their endeavour still to preserve the proper character of the Institution as much as possible. They are desirous that parents shall not be taught to look to the Institution as a resource for the support of their children, but principally as a means of providing for their education. The Managing Committee are of opinion that they sufficiently provide for this object,

object, by demanding from the parents, who wish to derive the benefit of the Institution, a payment nearly equivalent to what it would cost them to maintain their children in their own families. It is their practice also frequently, to receive from persons who have undertaken the guardianship of orphan children a payment more or less nearly equal to the expense of maintenance, as the circumstances of the case seem to justify. They are aware that if these rules were rigidly adhered to, it would fail to make up to the Society for the additional expence of board independently of lodging, because they can hardly expect to feed the children at so little expence as they might be maintained at in their own families; but with a view to preserving the proper character of the Institution such rules as these seem to the Committee to be sufficient.

The actual expence of maintenance for each child in the school is 5 Rupees per month, as contracted for by the Messman: and the Committee can assure the subscribers that they have done every thing in their power to procure a contract at a lower rate, and have found reason

to

to be satisfied that a reduction, consistently with proper attention to the children's health, is not practicable.

The lodging of the children is obviously an expence for which no remuneration can be demanded, for the sake of those children who come upon the institution in any manner as objects of charity. For those who are taken from the families of poor parents with a view to provide them with education, it is evident that not only school-room must be provided, but lodging, and that this is an expence which is created, and not one which is transferred from the parents to the Society. The Committee, however, are well aware that it must never be lost sight of, that however necessary the expence of house-room may be, nothing would justify any disregard of economy in the manner of providing it in a charitable institution. The Rent of the Boys' School-house being 275 Rupees per month gives, reckoning for the boarders alone, for each boy a monthly expence of $2\frac{3}{4}$ Rupees. The insufficiency of the present accommodation has become apparent to every subscriber who is resident at the Presidency, and the measures

which

which are in progress for remedying the evil are well known to the public at large. If, in the plan of building which shall be approved and executed, it be found that a greater rate of expence is incurred in the article of lodging, the Society will at all events have the consolation that the health of the children will be duly attended to.

The charge for teaching amounts for each boy to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per month; and for each girl to 3 Rupees after deducting the money received for work done. But it requires to be remarked that these charges are formed by taking the article of salaries and servants' wages as the expenditure for the sake of education, part of which should obviously rather belong to the article of maintenance; while the expence of books and stationery, being mixed with other articles in the accounts, is not taken into the calculation.

For clothing and bedding there is an expence incurred, on account of the Boys, of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ Rupees per month, and for the girls, of rather less than 1 Rupee.

The general expences, including charges for printing, for purvoes and peons, and all miscellaneous

cellaneous expences incurred in the management of the charity, make up the remaining expenditure of the institution.

By adverting to these particulars it is hoped that the public will be satisfied, that, in an Institution for the Education of the poor, the expence of boarding is not incurred unnecessarily, nor the funds of the charity in any way improperly squandered.

Having reported the ordinary proceedings of the Society, the Committee now come to the object which has so frequently been mentioned as desirable, the erection of buildings capable of containing the Schools of the Society. In several former reports, the Committee have stated the difficulty of engaging suitable houses for the Schools, and their hope at no distant period to be able to erect buildings which might permanently accommodate them. The attention of the friends of the Institution is at this time especially called to this important subject, as it now seems absolutely necessary for the Society to possess some more spacious and suitable premises in order to be able to comply with the increasing applications made to them in behalf

of

of children of both sexes; and especially for such as will now have a claim for admission in consequence of the additional establishment of the Military Asylum. The Managing Committee have frequently felt a difficulty in giving admission to boys *solely* from want of room; and the Medical attendants have declared that the crowded state of the boys' boarding house may be, and probably has been prejudicial to their health. It becomes therefore the paramount and anxious duty of the Committee to endeavour, without further delay, to provide more suitable accommodations for them. At one time, on a proposition from the Town Hall Committee, it was thought that the lower apartments of the Town Hall, then erecting, would perhaps answer for the purposes of the Society as a boys' school; but this plan, having been maturely considered by the Managing and Building Committee, was abandoned. The Committee next endeavoured to engage some other large and airy building within the Fort, but found that none calculated to answer their purpose could be procured.--They then requested Captain G. Jervis, of the H. C. Engineers, to

examine

examine the piece of ground opposite to St. Thomas' Church, belonging to the Society, with reference to building on it; who reported, "that the ground was not large enough to admit of the erection of buildings sufficiently "capacious for the accommodation of even "one of the Schools;" nor is there any prospect of the purchase, on moderate terms, of any additional ground adjoining. Under these circumstances a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers was held in September last, at which, all these points having been fully discussed and considered, it was resolved, that both the schools should be removed into the country, and the Managing and Building Committees were authorised to adopt the necessary measures for this purpose.

A piece of ground, near Byculla Tank, which was formerly occupied by the H. C. Artillery, having been pointed out to the Committee as an eligible spot for the schools, and approved of, it was resolved to make application to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council for permission to erect there the buildings required. The Government, with its accustomed liberality, immediately

mediately granted the ground which had been requested, and Captain Jervis has, with great kindness and considerable trouble, furnished a plan and estimate of the proposed buildings. The Committee trust that, by next year, they will have the gratification to report the commencement of the work.

The Directors now offer this report of their proceedings, and plans for the future, trusting that they will meet with the approbation of the friends of religious and useful education; in order to uphold and extend this excellent Institution, the Committee earnestly solicit a continuance of public Patronage. It is truly satisfactory to know the high encouragement given in furtherance of the great work of Christian Education, and to observe the practical effects of the extensive benefits which it is calculated to produce. To the British residents under this Government the Committee are greatly indebted for the liberal means hitherto afforded them for carrying on this work of charity, and to their aid and cooperation they look for the general support and promotion of it; trusting above all, that their endeavours will

will meet with the blessing of Him who alone can prosper them and who has given us the encouraging direction, "Train up a child "in the way that he should go, and when he "is old, he will not depart from it".

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Extracts from the Rules.

First. The early education of Children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations; and it is the dictate of duty, as well as sound policy, on the part of the European society of this place, to contribute its aid towards the benevolent object of training up the Children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful Members of the Community.

Ninth. Twelve Directors shall be elected from among the Subscribers at large; six of whom shall retire by rotation at the annual general meeting, and the subscibers shall then give in a list of six persons to be elected in their stead; the election of such persons shall be determined by the majority of Subscribers present at such annual meeting, and no Director shall be re-elected until he shall have been out of office one year.

Twenty second. The Society will establish and maintain one School, at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their Funds may admit.

Forty ninth. All Subscribers shall be allowed to recommend Children; but the Committee alone shall be empowered to admit, or dismiss them.

Fiftieth. In the selection of Children to become objects of the Charity, preference shall be given—

1st. To the Children of Europeans who have been killed in the Service of their Country.

2d. To the Children of those who have otherwise died in its Service.

3d. To the Children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public Service.

4th. To the Children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly.—In the absence of persons of the above description, the benefits of the Charity to be open to all other Classes.

Fifty first. No Child shall be admitted into the School under the age of five years, or above the age of nine, unless it shall apear upon enquiry and examination that such child has been well brought up and made considerable progress in his learning: and no Child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a Teacher or Assistant.

Fifty second. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the System practised by Dr. Bell.

Fifty seventh. At or before the time of superannuation, endeavours shall be made to bind out the children as apprentices, or otherwise to dispose of them as may be likely to render them useful Members of the Community.

Fifty eighth. Every Child who shall have been admitted free into the School by order of the Committee, and shall

not

not be expelled for any irregularity, shall at his discharge from the School be presented by the Chairmain with one Bible and one Common Prayer Book.

Fifty ninth. Besides the Children boarded and clothed by the Charity, so many also shall be admitted free into the School, for *daily instruction*, as the Committee may from time to time think proper, and the funds may allow.

Sixtieth. The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants under the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it; the sum to be paid for their admission shall be regulated by the Committee according to circumstances.

N. B. The sum at present required for a child recommended by a Subscriber is per month,————

For a whole boarder—from eight to fifteen rupees.
For a half boarder————five rupees.
For a day scholar——from one to four rupees.

Sixty first. Children of Natives shall be also admissible under similar Regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Sixty second. No Child shall be admitted into the School until the Committee be satisfied from the Surgeon, that such child has had either the small-pox, or the cow-Pox; and no child with a cutaneous or infectious disorder shall be received.

No. 2.

Military Asylum.

For Children of Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Service, who die or are removed to Europe; under the guarantee of the Government of Bombay, to the extent of securing its benefits to the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Institution either from its commencement, or from their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—The Bombay Education Society engage to receive into the Central Schools of Bombay, the Children of all Subscribers who shall have contributed to the Society according to the following scale, either from the 1st of January 1821, or afterwards from twelve months after their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

2d.—The following is the scale of Subscriptions.

	Per Month.	*Per Year.*
Commander in Chief—	12 0 00	144 0 00
General Officers,—	8 0 00	96 0 00
Field Officers,—	3 2 00	42 0 00
Captains,—	1 3 00	21 0 00
Subalterns,—	1 0 00	12 0 00
Conductors,—	0 3 50	10 2 00
Subconductors,—	0 2 50	7 2 00
Serjeants,—	0 2 00	6 0 00
Rank and file—	0 1 00	3 0 00

3d.—The children admitted under these proposals are to

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to be maintained and educated in the Central Schools Bombay, subject to the rules and regulations of the Institution.

4th.—Children of Subscribers, of an age to be admitted into the schools, although the Father be living and effective, may yet be admitted on a further monthly payment, the amount to be determined by the Committee according to circumstances.

5th.—Returns according to the forms No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5, are to be made Quarterly to the Secretary of the Education Society from the King's Regiments and the H. C. Artillery and European Regiments.

6th.—The Adjutant General of the H. C.'s Troops, the Brigade Major of the King's Troops, and the Senior Officer of King's regiments at the Presidency, are added as ex-officio members of the Managing Committee of the Education Society.

No 3.

Employment under the National System.

The Religious exercises learnt by heart are, the Lord's Prayer, Grace before and after Meat, 2nd and 3d Collects of the Morning and Evening Service, Prayer on entering and leaving Church, the Catechism entire, the same broken into short questions, Crossman's Introduction, and the Chief Truths of the Christian Religion.

The Books in reading, for which the Children are prepared by previous instruction on the slates, are,

National

National Society Central School Book No. 1 of cards.

Do. Do. Do. No. 2

Parables.

Miracles.

Sermon on the mount.

Discourses.

The History of our Blessed Saviour.

Ostervald's Abridgment of the History of the Bible.

Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgment of the Old and New Testament.

Psalters.

Testament.

All taught in the usual way, except the monosyllables in Book No. 1, which are taught (card by card) first by previous spelling, and then by words; and the polysyllables, first syllabically, and then by words: after which the Bible and Prayer book are put into the hands of such as by means of this initiatory course have attained to good reading.

The Ciphering exercises begin with "Arithmetical Tables for the use of Schools on the National System," in order, viz. the Tables of Numeration, counting as far as 100 forwards and backwards; of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division; and Tables of Money; after which the children proceed in the same order to the practice of the rules on slates, ending with compound Multiplication and Division.

The Writing exercises begin with the letters, figures, and stops, which are taught on slates, until sufficient progress is made for occasional writing in copy books.

N. B. In addition to the above, the boys in the first Class in this School read Æsop's Fables, Trimmer's Histories, and Guy's School Grammar; they repeat also the Tables

Tables of money, Weights and Measures, both Bombay and British; and are advanced in cipheringas far as the Rule of Three Direct, and some of the Monitors as far as Exchange and Position.

The holidays are twice a year; the first half yearly holidays commence on the first Monday in Easter Week, and continue for one fortnight; and the second holidays commence on the day after Christmas day, and continue for the same period.

No. 4.

BOOKS used in the Central Schools Bombay.

	Per Dozen.		
	Rs.	qrs.	rs.
Dozen of cards, being the National Society's Central School Book, No. 1	0	1	92
National Society's Central School Book, No. 2	0	1	96
Arithmetical Tables,	0	0	72
Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount,	0	0	96
Parables of our blessed Saviour,	0	0	96
Miracles, ——— Ditto	0	0	96
Discourses, ——— Ditto	0	0	96
History, ——— Ditto	0	0	96
Ostervalds' Abridgement of the History of the Bible,	0	0	96
Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion,	2	3	52
The Church Catechism, broke into short questions,	0	1	92
Chief Truths of the Christian Religion	0	0	96
	Single		
Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgement of the Bible, 2 Vols.	1	0	16
Ditto Assistant Teacher's 2 Vols.	1	2	72
Psalters ——— 12mo		1	92
Prayer books, 12mo		3	20
Testaments, 8vo		2	72
Bibles, 8vo	3	2	08
Bell's Instructions,			48
Iremonger's Instructions		1	92

N. B. THE ABOVE FORM THE SET AND ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	Per Dozen		
Child's first Book, Part 1st and 2d	0	2	40
Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling Book, Part 1st and 2d	2	3	52
Watt's Divine Songs,	1	0	32
Mrs. Trimmer's Lessons, in 6 parts	2	1	60
Ditto ——— Questions,	2	1	60
Sellons's Abridgement of the Holy Scriptures,	4	1	28
	Single		
Mrs. Trimmer's Instructive Tales,	0	3	84
Ditto ——— Scripture Catechism 2 Vols	1	3	68
* Johnson's Dictionary,	1	1	72
* Æsop's Fables,	1	1	72
* Vyse's Tutor's Guide and Key to Do. 2 Vols.	3	1	44
* Mrs. Trimmer's Ancient Roman and English Histories, 4 Vols.	9	0	56
* Guy's School Grammar,			

N. B. The books used under the National System may be procured at the prices marked, from the Bombay District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, at their depository at St. Thomas's Church.

N° 5.

A LIST OF PRICES

FOR WORK DONE IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

	Rs.	qrs.	rs.
Making Ladies' Petticoats with tucks,.....*each*	1	1	00
Ditto....do.....do without do.....*do.*—	1	0	00
Ditto..do....do with Flounces, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do..Skirts for Gowns, plain ..... *each*	0	3	00
Ditto..do....do. with Tucks.....*per tuck*	0	0	40
Ditto..do....Day Shifts,.....*per dozen*	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Night do with Frills, *according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do..Extra & stitching, *per dozen from Rs.* 8. *to*	12	0	00
Ditto..do.Common do. Plain with one Frill, *per dozen*	6	0	00
Ditto.do Drawers with Tucks & Frills *do. from Rs* 3½ *to*	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Night Caps.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto..Gentlemen's Shirts with Frills.....*do.*—	11	0	00
Ditto..do....do,...without do.....*do.*—	8	0	00
Ditto..do....do....common,.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do....Neck Cloths,.....*do.*—	1	0	00
Ditto..Ladies' & Gent.'s Pocket Handkerchiefs, *do*—	1	0	00
Ditto..Boys' Shirts, with Frills,.....*do.*—	9	0	00
Ditto..do....do....without do.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do....do....Common without stitching,.*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do....Children's Trowsers, plain,.....*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto..do....do....Tucks and Bodies.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Day Shifts,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto..do....Night do, plain,.....*do.*—	3	0	00
Ditto..do..do..do....Frills,..*according to the work*	0	0	00
Ditto..do.Trowsers, full Bodies, Frills& Tucks *do*—	0	0	00
Ditto..do.....Frocks, plain.....*per dozen*	4	0	00
Ditto..do....do....with Tucks.....*do.*—	6	0	00
Ditto..do....do. do. and Frills,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto..do....Pelisses, plain,.....*do.*—	7	0	00
Ditto..do....do....Frilled.....*do.*—	9	0	00
Ditto..do....do. Double sewed Frills,.....*do.*—	10	0	00
Ditto..do ...Night-caps,.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do....Spencers,.....*do.*—	5	0	00
Ditto..do....Pinaforos,.....*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto..do....Tippets.....*do.*—	2	2	00
Ditto..do.....Banians,.....*do.*—	1	2	00
Ditto..Shirts with one seam,.....*do*—	2	2	00
Ditto..do....with two do.....*do.*—	4	0	00
Ditto..do....Pillow Cases,.....*do.*—	2	0	00
Ditto..Dungaree Towels,.....*do.*—	0	1	00
Ditto..Table Napkins,.....*do.*—	0	2	00
Hemming 25 yards Muslin,.....	0	3	00
Whipping 25 do. do.....	0	2	00
Wrist-bands stitching.....*per pair*—	0	1	00
Collars....do.....*do.*—	0	1	00
Letters marking.....*do.*—	0	0	00

BOMBAY,
1st. Jan. 1824.

H. DAVIES.
Secretary.

N°. 6.

Dr.—*ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE*

Date		Receipts.			Total.		
1823							
Dec.	31	To Balance in Collector's hands, 1st January 1823,.....			3,334	2	67
		" Hon'ble Company's Subscriptions,.....			5,280	0	00
		" Government allowance to Legitimate Children,.....			4,638	1	48
		" Arrears of former years recovered,.....	360	0 00			
		" Benefactions	1,420	0 00			
		" Subscriptions,..... ..	10,895	0 00			
		" Military Asylum	3,226	0 58			
		" Bombay Church Collections,.	879	2 00			
					16,880	2	58
		" Books sold to Regimental Schools,.....	263	2 60			
		" Rent of House in Church street,.....	600	0 00			
		" Children's Friends, &c.....	4,302	0 33			
		" Boys in public Offices,.....	458	0 86			
		" Girls' work Money,.....	205	1 42			
		" Day Scholars,.....	282	0 60			
		" Sundries,.....	49	0 00			
					6,190	1	21
		We, the auditors, have examined this account, and do find a balance of Rupees 1459 0 38 reas in the hands of the Collector; also that there is cash, in hands of the Treasurer, amounting to Rupees 439 1 32 reas, with a balance of Interest amounting to Rupees 7 1 46 reas; and that the Society possesses, in the Hon'le Company's Treasury, the Sum of Rupees 70,313 1 45 reas, together with the Interest account of the same Rupees 2,824 0 94 reas, being a total of Fund Rupees, 75,043 1 55 reas.					
		" B. NOTON, " J. FORBES, " T. CARR, " J. WEDDERBURN.					
		Grand Total Rupees			36,323	3	89

OF

OF THE *EDUCATION SOCIETY* FOR THE *YEAR* 1823.—CR.

DATE		DISBURSEMENTS.			TOTAL.		
1823							
Dec.	31	BOYS' SCHOOL.					
		By Messing Charges,.....	6,135	2 95			
		" Clothing and Bedding,.....	2,013	1 30			
		" Salaries and Servants' wages,.	3,139	0 00			
		" House rent.....	3.300	0 00			
		" Miscellaneous Expenses ...	1,428	1 84			
					16,016	2	09
		GIRLS' SCHOOL.					
		By Messing Charges,.....	3,119	2 75			
		" Clothing and bedding,.....	853	3 00			
		" Salaries and Servants' wages,.	2,021	1 35			
		" House rent,.....	1,680	0 00			
		" Miscellaneous Expenses,....	817	3 43			
					8,492	2	53
		DISTRICT SCHOOLS.					
		By Surat School,.....	113	3 30			
		" Tannah School,.....	246	0 00			
					359	3	30
		GENERAL EXPENSES.					
		By Printing, Stationery &c.....	1,058	1 60			
		" House rent, ...	171	3 24			
		" Miscellaneous,.....	2,116	0 92			
					3,346	1	76
		By Collector's per centage on the Collections,.....			1,649	1	83
		" Paid by the Collector of the Society into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, 25th Jan....	3,000	0 00			
		——Ditto,——Ditto——-Ditto, 28th May,.....	2,000	0 00			
					5,000	0	00
		" Balance in Collector's hands this day,.....			1,459	0	38
		Grand Total Rupees—			36,323	3	89

JOHN MORGAN,
Collector for the Education Society.

No. 7.

ACCOUNT OF BOARDERS admitted into, and discharged from the Central Schools since their institution in 1815.

UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES ADMITTED.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Received from old Foundation,—	10		10
Town lines,—	16	4	20
Orphans,—	88	54	142
Cases of extreme distress,—	74	65	139
Children wholly or in part paid for,—	138	66	204
Total admitted into Boys' and Girls' School.	326	189	364
HOW DISPOSED OF.			
Apprenticed by the Society,—	48	22	70
Placed in service by the Society,—	24	20	44
Taken out by parents,—	124	81	205
Deceased,—	22	6	28
Expelled,—	8	9	17
Total whole Boarders left,—	226	138	364

DAY SCHOLARS admitted into, and discharged from the Boys' Central School since its institution in August 1818.

	Christians.	*Natives.*
Admitted,—	204	319
Left,—	171	256
Remaining in School 1st Jan. 1824,—	33	63

No. 8.

STATE of the Schools in connexion with the Society.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS BOMBAY, INSTITUTED 1815.		Remainder, 1st January 1815.	DURING THE YEAR. Admitted.	DURING THE YEAR. Left.	1st January 1824. Total
Whole boarders	Boys.....	108	23	31	100
	Girls.....	45	23	18	51
Half boarders,	Boys.....	1	2	2	1
	Girls.....	1	0	1	0
Day Scholars,—Christian Boys,.....		37	21	12	46
"——"——Native Boys.....		52	23	17	63
SURAT SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.					
Day Scholars,	Christians,....	12			15
	Natives,.....	14			26
TANNAH SCHOOL, INSTITUTED 1817.					
Day Scholars,.....		29		17	12
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.		MEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	
H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons,.....		28	6	17	51
H. C.'s Artillery,.....		42	21	21	84
Horse Artillery, 1st Troop,.....		42	8	7	57
Horse Artillery, 2d Troop,.....		16	3	7	26
H. M.'s 20th Regiment,.....		45	29	20	94
H. M.'s 47th Regiment,.....		98	35	23	156
H. M.'s 67th Regiment,.....		100	33	23	156
H. C.'s European Regiment,.....		84	40	16	140
GRAND TOTAL.		754	867	232	1,078

LIST

LIST

OF

SUBSCRIBERS.

Members of the Managing, or the Ladies' Committee are marked with an asterisk.

The Subscribers for the present year are printed in Italics.

The Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr. John Morgan, the Collector of the Society, who is authorized to give the necessary receipts.

All Subscriptions are due on the first of January in advance.

Subscriptions and Benefactions up to 1st. June 1824.

	Ben. An.	Sub.
A.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Adams, Henry Captain 2 | 6th Regt. N. I.	20	"
Adams, B. Capt. 17th Lt. Dragoons	50	"
Adamson, Capt. 2d | 10th N. I.	50	"
Agar, H. Esq.	100	"
Aitchison, J. W. Capt.	"	30
Algeo, Capt. 67th Foot.	20	"
Alport, Thomas Esq.	100	"
Anderson, G. W. Esq.	100	50
Arbuthnot, G. R. Esq.	"	50
Ashburner, Mrs.	"	50
Athill, S. Lieut. Engineers.	100	30
B.		
* Barnes, the Ven. Archdeacon d. d. Vice Patron.	400	100
2d Donation,	100	"
3d. Ditto,	200	"
Baber, T. H.	200	"
Baker, Lieut. Col. Comdt.	200	100
Ballantine, Lieut. Col.	150	50
Barclay, Capt. 1st | 12th N. I.	50	"
Barnes, G. Capt.	"	30
Barnewall, R. Capt. 23d N. I.	100	50
Barr, D. Major.	"	30
Barr, Mrs.	"	20
Barton, J. Capt.	"	40
Bax, J. Esq.	60	"
2d. donation.	400	"
Beaty, T. D. Commodore.	"	100

	Ben.	Au.	Sur.
B.			
	Rs.		*Rs.*
Bell, G. Esq.	50		"
Bell, D. C. Esq.	"		30
* Bellasis, D. H. Major.	100		50
Bellasis, E. H. Major.	100		50
Best, J. Esq.	"		100
Billamore, Lieut.	"		20
Bird, W. G. Esq.	50		"
Black, Capt. 22d. N. I.	50		30
2d donation.	50		"
* Black, Mrs.	"		20
Blair, G. Esq.	"		100
Blair, H. Lieut. Col.	100		"
Blair, H. Mrs.	"		100
Brooks, Col.	100		50
Brooks, G. B. Lieut. Col.	50		"
Broom, Lieut, 67th Foot.	8		"
Bruce, W. C. Mrs.	"		5
Brydon, J. Esq. M. D.	"		30
Buchanan, Thomas Esq.	100		50
Burford, Lieut. Col.	25		"
Burrowes, Capt.	25		"
* Burrowes, R. E. Mrs.	"		30
C.			
LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, PATRON	"		100
Colville, Hon. Sir. Charles, Lieut. Gen. G. C. B. Vice President.	"		100
Chambers, Sir Cha. V. P.	50		100
* *Chambers, Lady*	50		100
Candy, G. Lieut. 3d. N. I.	"		25
Capon, Capt.	30		"
* Carr, Thomas, Revd. Secretary.	"		100
* Carr, Mrs.	"		50
Chaplin, W. Esq.	200		"
Cherry, J. H. Esq.	"		50
Cleiland, H. D. Lieut. Col. Comdt.	100		"
Clow, J. Revd.	100		"
Close, Capt.	300		"
Collett, Mr.	25		"
Collett, Mrs.	50		"
Cook, Lieut. M. N. I.	10		"
Corsellis, G. Esq.	200		"
2nd donation.	50		"
3rd donation.	100		"
4th donation.	200		"
Corsellis, Mrs.	50		"
Corsellis, Lieut. Col. Comdt.	100		"
Cowper, Lieut. Col.	"		100
Cowper, Mrs.	"		100
Crawford, J. H. Esq.	"		100
Crawford, Mrs.	"		100
Crosby, Lieut.	"		30
Cruickshank, J. Capt.	100		"

	Ben. An. Sub.
	Rs. Rs.
C.	
Cunningham, Lieut. M. N. I.	30 "
D.	
* Davies, H. Revd. Superintendent.	" 100
Davies, E. Major.	200 50
Dangerfield, F. Capt.	50 25
Deschamps, Mrs.	50 "
2nd donation.	60 "
De Vitre, J. D. Esq.	100 "
De Vitre, M. Esq.	100 "
Delamotte, P. Lt. Col.	45 "
Dickinson, Thomas Capt.	100 30
* Dickinson, Mrs.	3 30
Doveton, B. Esq.	100 50
Demaresq, Edwd Capt.	50 "
Dunlop, J. A. Esq.	100 50
Dunsterville, J. H. Capt.	" 20
Dunsterville, Mrs.	" 25
E.	
Elphinstone, The Hon'ble M., Governor of Bombay, &c. President.	300 300
2d. Donation.	300 "
Egan, Mrs.	" 30
Evelyn, ...	70 30
F.	
* *Fair, C. J. Esq.*	30 30
Faria, Sir. Roger de	200 "
Farish, J. Esq.	100 100
* Farish, Mrs.	50 100
Farquharson, Lieut.	40 "
Farquharson, Mrs.	" 50
Fawcett, James Esq.	" 50
Fearon, Mrs.	" 50
Fenwick, W. Esq.	" 50
Flower, T. Esq.	50 50
Flower, Mrs.	50 50
Forbes, Mansfield Esq.	100 "
Forbes, James Esq.	100 50
Ford, Mrs.	200 "
Frederick, E. Lieut. Col.	150 50
Friend A.	200 "
Friend, per N. Baxter Esq.	250 "
G.	
Goodwin, R. T. Esq. V. President.	400 100
Gardiner, T. G. Esq.	100 50
Geraud, B. W. Esq.	50 "
Gerraas, B. Capt.	" 50

	Ben.	Ad. Sub.
G.		
Gibson, A. Dr.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50
Gibson, Mrs.	50	50
Goodridge, R. C. Capt.	100	"
Graham, W. T. Capt. *Marine.*	100	50
Graham, J. W. Capt	100	"
Graham, J. B. Esq.	100	"
Grant, Charles Esq.	100	"
* Grant, Mrs.	"	50
Grant, J. Major.	200	"
Grant, Lieut. N. I.	10	"
Griffith, J. G. Capt.	100	"
2d Donation.	50	"
Griffith, T. Mr.	100	25
H.		
* *Hadow, H. P. Esq.*	"	50
Hale, V. Esq.	50	50
Hall, Mrs.	"	30
Hall, T. Capt. 67th Foot.	50	"
Hamilton, W. Capt.	50	50
Hardy, E. Major *Artillery.*	100	50
Hardy, H. Capt. *Marine.*	50	"
Harrison, E. C. Surgeon.	"	50
Hart, C. F. Capt.	50	"
Hathway, Mrs.	"	50
Henderson, J. Esq.	200	"
Hessman, H. Col.	50	"
Hicks, F. Capt.	50	30
Higgs G. Mr.	50	"
Hodgson, C. Lieut. Col.	50	25
Hodgson, Mrs.	50	25
Holland, H. C. Major.	60	"
Hough, R. H. Lieut. Col.	100	"
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M.		
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M.		
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O.		
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Officers, 2d | 9th N. I.	"	200
Officers, 2d | 10th.	"	200
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Ogilvie, Capt. William.	"	50
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Payne, Capt C.	15	"
Pearson, Capt. E.	100	"
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Pierce, Lieut. Col. Artillery.	100	50
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Purnell, Assist. Surgeon W. S.	"	30
Purnell, Mrs.	"	20
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R.			
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Robertson, Major.	"		50
Robertson, Mrs. A.	200		50
Robertson, W. D. Capt.	90		"
* Robinson, Revd. Thomas.	"		100
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Roome, Capt. F. 20th N. I.	100		"
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Romer, Mrs.	100		50
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R.	"		50
S.			
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Sealy, Mrs. Col.	"		50
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Shaw, Mrs.	"		30
Shaw, J. A. Esq.	"		30
Sherriff, Capt. B. E. R.	50		"
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Stanley, Major W. H.	"		50
2nd donation.	100		"
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Steele, A. Esq.	50		"
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S.		
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Sutherland, Lieut. J.	100	50
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T.		
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Tovey, J. S. H. Lieut. Col.	100	"
2nd *donation.*	100	"
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Towsey, Capt. B. E. R.	"	30
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Wahab, Lieut. M. N. I.	10	"
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Whish, Lieut. Col. R. M. Art.	100	"
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W.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*
White, Capt. Art.	"	30
Willis, Lieut. Col.	"	50
Willis, Mrs.	"	50
Willock, Capt. E. Art.	100	70
Willoughby, Mrs.	"	50
Wilson, Major Gen.	200	50
2nd donation, ...	100	"
Wilson, Mrs. Gen.	"	25
Wilson, Misses, ...	"	25
Wilson, Lieut. Col. 2d Light. Cav.	100	50
Wilson, Lieut. P. P. 2d Light. Cav.	"	50
Wilson, Capt.	50	"
Woodhouse, R. Esq.	100	"
Woodhouse, Mrs. R.	100	50
Wooler, Mr. H.	100	50
2nd donation.	58	"
Y.		
* Young, Revd. D.	"	100

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I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of "The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay", formed in Bombay in the year 1815, *the sum of Rupees————to be paid out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real; which said sum of————I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society; and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.*

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